INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous Insurance is a necessity.
19

REGD. NO. B. 1085.

# The Bombay Chronicle

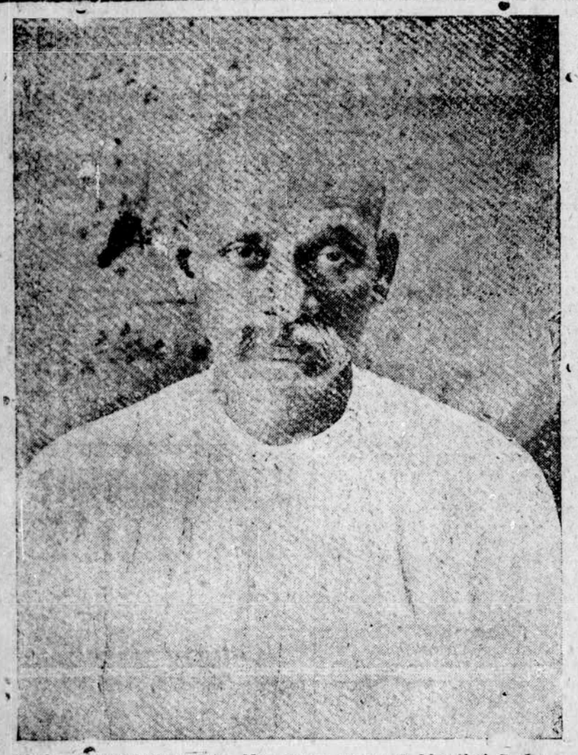
FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian Insuring public
110

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XIX NO. 5. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

# SARDAR JAILED; VITHALBHAI'S RELEASE ORDERED



Sirdar Vallabhbhai Who Has Been Given 9 Months' S. I.

## "NO SACRIFICE IS GREAT ENOUGH TO WIN NATION'S FREEDOM."

—:o:—

*Stick To Non-Violence And Continue To Suffer Unto Death.*

### SIRDAR'S MESSAGE FROM THRESHOLD OF PRISON.

The following is Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's message to the nation given on the eve of his conviction for the third time since the commencement of India's struggle for freedom:—

"On the eve of my retirement once again to the place of my enforced rest I have been asked by my friends to give a message to the people. Before being sent to jail once more I had hoped to be in the midst of the brave peasants of Gujarat and also to meet the people of Bombay who have been the vanguard of India's struggle, but that was not to be.

NO SACRIFICE IS GREAT.

I do not think that I have any new message to give. During the last nine months we have done a deal of which we can be proud. But we have yet to do much more. No sacrifice is great enough to win a nation's deliverance but it must not be forgotten that three-fourths of our battle is non-violence and one-fourth is sacrifice and sufferings. If we stick to non-violence and continue to suffer unto death without anger or resentment victory is assured. The purer the sacrifice the earlier will be our victory—as God is bound to be with the righteous. Bande Mataram!"

SARDAR'S SUCCESSOR.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has appointed Babu Rajendra Prashad as acting President of the Indian National Congress in his place.

### BOMBAY CONGRATULATES BARDOLI SARDAR.

Under the auspices of the Marwadi Praja Parishad a public meeting was held at the Azad Maidan on Tuesday to congratulate Sardar Villabhbhai Patel and to distribute gold medals to the winners in the Charkha Competition in the Swadeshi Week. Mrs. Hansa Mehta presided on the occasion.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta in opening the proceedings congratulated Sardar Villabhbhai Patel on his going to jail the third time. The Government, she said, made him their guest for nine months this time, though formerly he was invited to be their guest only for three months.

There was not a man or woman in India who was against Swadeshi. Swadeshi meant providing food to the starving millions. Even the Viceroy would not say "Don't encourage Swadeshi." In England the common slogan was "Encourage your home industry." To encourage our own industry was not a great thing. The country had thrown itself into a great battle and those who used foreign articles were traitors. Her earnest request to her countrymen was "Use Swadeshi." She then called upon Mr. Nagindas Master to address the meeting.

TWO ASPECTS OF STRUGGLE.

Mr. Nagindas Master then said: The present movement has two aspects, one militant and the other constructive. The latter takes the form of Swadeshi. How successfully a country could be led to the economic development of a nation is well illustrated by the present experiment 'in ter alia' in agriculture in Russia. The first phase has shown marvellous results so far.

Stalin, in Russia, has chalked out a Five Years' Programme. In the first year, crops over two lacs of acres of land were reaped within a week. All over Europe, Russia sent her wheat. Other nations are seriously thinking as to what would happen if the full programme of five years is carried out. The example of Russia teaches India what concerted efforts could do.

APPEAL TO EDUCATED YOUTHS.

I appeal to the educated to take up this part of the struggle which does not result in receiving lathi blows or bullets or imprisonment in jail-and it will be no small or less illustrious service to the motherland. I trust my appeal will not go in vain.

CALCUTTA WOMAN PICKET SPEAKS.

Shrimati Dayacooverbai of Calcutta then spoke and said she was the 'guest' of Government for three months in Calcutta and was recently released. Four times she was arrested for picketing foreign cloth shops and released after an hour's detention in the lock-up. The fifth time she was placed before a magistrate. The magistrate asked her to give an undertaking not to picket in future. She told the magistrate that as soon as she was let out of the court, she would picket.

GIRL OF 10 IN JAIL.

In the jail she had the company of about 150 women of different communities. There was a girl even of 10 years in the jail. They all worked on Charkhas, hoisted national flags in their cells and had even National Flag Salutations. The women of India must now come in their thousands to join the national struggle and show to the world that women of India were not a whit behind the women of other countries in their struggle for freedom.

Mr. Ganpati Shanker then said those who thought that the national struggle was waning made a great mistake. Sardar Patel was sent to jail for nine months for saying things which he had told so often. Government could not see the great influence the Sardar wielded upon the people. They, therefore, thought it better to lock him up in the jail.

Swami Atmanand and Shrimati Ratenben Damania also spoke. Mrs. Hansa Mehta then distributed prizes to the successful winners in Charkha Competition. The meeting terminated with singing of "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara."

## VALLABHBHAI GETS 9 MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

### Rajendraprasad To Succeed As Congress President.

### MAGISTRATE'S "LENIENCY" IN VIEW OF BARDOLI SIRDAR'S "OLD AGE."

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Acting Congress President, was sentenced to nine months' simple imprisonment on three charges under Section 17 Clause (1) and (2) by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Tuesday.

During the trial the Public Prosecutor read extracts from a letter purpoted to have been written by Sardar Vallabhbhai to Mr. K. M. Munshi in which he said, "Our main work will be to stand in the forefront of the battle-field."

It is understood that Sardar Vallabhbhai has nominated Babu Rajendra Prasad to succeed him as the Acting President of the Indian National Congress.

The Magistrate observed that in view of Sardar's age and also having regard to the fact that he was not keeping good health a lenient sentence would meet the ends of justice. On the first two charges the Magistrate sentenced him to six months' simple imprisonment and on the third charge to nine months' simple imprisonment, both the sentences to run concurrently.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Exactly a month ago namely on December 6 Sardar Vallabhbhai was arrested at Ahmedabad and brought down to Bombay. He was then remanded to jail custody till December 17. On the same day the Chief Presidency Magistrate tried him on three charges under section 17 Clause (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The offences were that he assisted the operations of the Bombay "War Council" by delivering a speech on the occasion of the occasion of the opening of a Khadi Bhandar in Bombay on November 14. The second charge related to his being a member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress which has been declared an illegal body. He was also charged under Section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act with managing or assisting the management of the Working Committee. After a few witnesses were examined for the prosecution the case case was adjourned to December 26 as the police wanted to call witnesses from Allahabad and Ahmedabad.

On December 26, Sardar Vallabhbhai was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court and the prosecution again applied for an adjournment on the ground that the Public Prosecutor was not available. The Sardar though he did not take any part in the proceedings strongly protested against dragging on the case any longer remarking that in a case of that type wherein the accused was not taking part in the trial the prosecution ought to finish its case in half an hour. The Magistrate however granted the adjournment.

PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

When the case was called on Tuesday further prosecution witnesses were examined.

Inspector Chowdhary again stepped into the witness box and produced certain copies of the Congress Bulletin.

Mr. Kirke-Smith, the Public Prosecutor asked him whether the accused was known as Sardar.

Witness: After the Bardoli agitation he is called Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Mr. Kirke-Smith: So when the "Bombay Chronicle" says "Sardar", it means Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel?

Witness: Yes.

Deputy Inspector Husseinalli attached to th Maharbavdi Police Station produced a letter purported to have been written by Sardar Vallabhbhai to Mr. K. M. Munshi. He seized the letter in the course of a search of the room of Mr. K. K. Menon at Doongersi Road on December 25.

TRANSLATION OF LETTER TENDERED.

The Public Prosecutor tendered a translation of the letter which was in Gujrati as an exhibit.

The next few witnesses had been called from Ahmedabad.

Manilal Vyas, a Police Head Constable attached to the Local Intelligence Branch, Ahmedabad, said that he was asked to keep a watch on the movements of Sardar Vallabhbhai. The Sardar arrived in Ahmedabad on November 18. On November 24 he was watching the bungalow of Dr. Kanuga where the Sardar was putting up when a Patel from a village called Vasaigaum came and asked witness as to where Dr. Kanuga lived. The Patel told the witness that he wanted to see Sardar Vallabhbhai. The same afternoon witness watched the house of Dr. Bhailal Sarabhai. At about 3 p.m. Sardar Vallabhbhai and Mr. Mahadev Desai motored to the place and entered the bungalow of Dr. Bhailal Sarabhai.

After the lapse of about half an hour witness saw about 30 to 40 people coming out of the bungalow of Dr. Sarabhai.

Mr. Kirke-Smith: Did you inquire as to who those persons were?—Yes, it appeared that they were villagers from some villages in Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Kirke-Smith: Why had they been there?—I don't know.

This finished the examination of the witness and the Magistrate asked Sardar Vallabhbhai if he wished to ask the witness any question.

SIRDAR REFUSES TO TAKE PART.

The Sardar replied that he did not want to take part in the trial but he would like to know whether the prosecution intended

(Continued On Page 7.)

### MAHATMA'S SON CONVICTED.

—:o:—

Gets 6 Months' R. I.

SURAT, January 6.

Sjt. Ramdas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi who was arrested at Navsari Station two weeks back was convicted and sentenced to-day by the Additional District Magistrate on charges under section 107 Indian Penal Code and section 47 of Salt Act to six months rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

### *V. J. Patel To Be Released To-Day.*

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S ORDERS.

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

It is understood that the Government of India have issued instructions for the release of Mr. V. J. Patel, ex-President of the Legislative Assembly from Coimbatore Jail on the grounds of health.

Necessary steps are being taken by the Madras Government for releasing him, very probably to morrow morning.—A. P.

### Conspiracy Case "Absconder" Arrested.

—:o:—

LAHORE, January 6.

Sukhdev, and absconder in the Conspiracy Case, for whose arrest Government had announced a reward of Rs. 2,000 has been arrested at Delhi.—A. P.

## Many More Associations Declared Unlawful.

### EXTENSION OF CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT TO SIND.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY ISSUED.

The 'Bombay Government Gazette' (Extraordinary) issued on Monday states:—

Whereas the Governor in Council is of opinion that certain bodies of persons heretofore or at present known as Congress Committees, Satyagraha Committees, Boycott Committees or by some other names, as more particularly specified or described in the schedule hereto annexed, are engaged in organizing or promoting a movement having for its objects the breach of certain laws for the time being in force, or interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order. Now, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act (XIV of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that every one of the said associations are unlawful associations within the meaning of section 15 of the said Act.

The following is the list of "unlawful associations":—

(1) The Sind Provincial Congress Committee; (2) The Sind Satyagraha Committee; (3) The Karachi District Congress Committee; (4) The Karachi Satyagraha Committee (5) The Satyagraha Office, Karachi; (6) The Sri Gujrat Kumar Sangh; (7) The Nau Jawan Bharat Sabha; (8) The Shewak Dal Mandal; (9) The Vidyarthi Somagam; (10) The Vidyarthi Mandal; (11) The Rashtria Istri Mandal; (12) The Boycott Committee; (13) The Satyagraha Camp, Karachi; (14) The Hyderabad Satyagraha Committee; (15) The Hyderabad Nau Jawan Bharat Sabha; (16) The Nau Jawan Miter Mandal.

The premises of some of them have been notified for the purposes of the said Ordinance.

(Further News See Stop Press, Page 5.)

## Reading Accepts Sapru Proposals.

### DEFENCE, ARMY, FOREIGN RELATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS TO BE RESERVED.

"COST OF THE ARMY MUST BE OPEN TO VOTE AND MUST BE A CHARGE ON THE REVENUE."

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Rugby.—Lord Reading delivered an important speech this afternoon at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference. The speech amounts a declaration of the attitude of the Liberal section of the British delegation on the main questions before the Sub-Committee. He associated himself warmly with the opinion expressed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on Friday that the only cure for distrust was trust and he made a plea for mutual trust between India and Britain. The question of responsibility and settlement of Hindu-Muslim controversy were most important matters before the Conference. Regarding the latter, he expressed the earnest hope that when it came up again it would be found to have been settled amicably. He devoted his speech solely to the question of responsibility. Since Princes had declared their intention of joining in a Federal Constitution for All-India, a new situation had been created and, as the Prime Minister had said, that declaration had revolutionised the whole aspects of matters before them.

DUAL GOVT. INEVITABLE.

The Liberal Section of British delegation had approached the subject of responsibility of the Federal Executive to Federal Legislature with a genuine desire to give effect as far as they legitimately could to the views of the British Indian delegation provided adequate safeguards and reservations were introduced to enable the Government of India to be carried on with reasonable security and protection to all interests and that the new constitution would be fairly workable. That was the recommendation that the Liberal Section would make to their party in Parliament. The necessary safeguards and reservations were in fact very little in advance of those which it had already been admitted must be made. In setting up a federal system it was inevitable that they should meet with complications and difficulties. It was idle to refuse to recognise that at this stage there must be some form of dual government. Questions like defence, army, foreign relations, international obligations and obligations already undertaken must be regarded as outside the region of controversy and as reserved subjects.

VICEROY BUT NOT AUTOCRAT.

The Viceroy or Governor-General must be responsible to some authority. They could not have an autocrat at the head. Relations with the Princes in dynastic matters and questions generally referred to in connection with paramountcy would also be included among reserved subjects.

"LOOKING FORWARD"

Regarding the proposals of Sir T. Sapru to whose courage and statesmanship he paid a warm tribute, Lord Reading said he broadly approved of the setting up of a Cabinet of seven or eight Ministers in charge of various departments and that Cabinet should have collective responsibility. Although at first he had hesitated to accept the proposal that two or three Ministers, as advisers in reserved matters, should sit with the Cabinet, on reflection, he had concluded that it was a good proposal and should be carefully considered. The great advantage would be that all Ministers participating in Cabinet discussions would get to understand each other and the system would be of considerable benefit in securing unity in Government. Undoubtedly the Governor-General must be President of the Council although he need not always preside. He thought all were too apt to think of the past instead of the future. He, after listening to arguments, was looking forward to the time when the Council met when there would not be opposition between Cabinet and Vicerov or Legislature and Viceroy and when the whole of the Ministry would be giving the best of their ability to give effect to the view of the Legislature and explaining to the Legislature why a particular decision was necessary. In those circumstances many of safeguards and reservations now being introduced because they had to be prepared for all eventualities would in all probability never be brought into play. He agreed that no Ministry should be turned out unless there was two-thirds or perhaps three quarters majority but that could be left open for the present. Power must be inherent in the Viceroy to dismiss the Ministry if he thought it had lost the Confidence of the House.

POWERS OF VICEROY AND CABINET.

As regards the question of representatives of Indian States not taking part in matters said to be of purely British Indian interest, he thought there would be very few subjects in which they had no such interest either direct or indirect. Reserved and unreserved subjects and questions would be discussed in the Cabinet but on reserved points the Cabinet would not vote and on unreserved points Viceroy and Ministers would not vote.

FISCAL CONTROL WITH VICEROY.

Lord Reading dealt at length on Finance questions and urged great care in exchange and currency matters control of which must, pending establishment of Reserve Bank, be left with Viceroy. Although law and order were to be transferred to Provinces, overriding power must be left with the Viceroy to act in cases where disorder covered a wider area. Assuming the Federal Constitution came into existence and they carried out what they had been discussing, India would have made immense constitutional advance. He did not think it was entirely without risk to face that risk.—B. O. W.

### RESPONSIBLE GOVT. AT CENTRE.

"Manchester Guardians" Assurance.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The "Manchester Guardian" congratulates Lord Reading on effecting immense simplification of the work of the Conference. It remarks that finance may prove a thorny subject but the British Indian delegates can no longer doubt that the British Parliament will give responsible Central Government. It is for Hindus and Muslims to act now.—Reuter's Special.

### Sir S. Hoare Wants To Be Non-Committal.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

At the Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference Sir Samuel Hoare on behalf of the Conservative delegation declared that he must at present adopt a non-committal attitude. He pointed out that two great experiments namely provincial autonomy and All-India Federation were being introduced. He declared that he reserved his opinion regarding responsibility at the Centre until details of the Federal scheme were more complete.—Reuter.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

**Rupee ONE**

For First Sixteen Words

**ONE ANNA**

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Smart experienced indoor, outdoor General Office TYPIST CLERK. Shorthand preferred. Selection to Gujarati Hindoo (good if Brahmin). First chance to one willing to stay in suburb. Pay Rs. 20 to 40. Apply sharp Box No. 575, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4060

THE UNEMPLOYED ARE INVITED to refer their case for assistance to the EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R4058

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — Hindoo VETERINARY GRADUATE for Chembur Branch. Quarters free. Apply stating lowest salary with qualifications to: SECRETARY, Bombay Pinjrapole, Bhuleshwar.
A R4057

LIVE AGENTS WANTED—Rupees 2,000 to be made in 2 months. 56, Esplanade Road, Office 32.
A R4032

WANTED—A well-educated Hindu TUTORESS for children of a Talukdar. Pay reasonable. Apply with qualifications and testimonials to Box No. 562, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3995

WANTED—Few DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS on Rs. 75 plus Rs. 25 to organise easy deposits and local agencies through Agents and Organisers. Persons of position ready to join at once with Rs. 300 or such as fixed deposit only need apply with anna stamp to the CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LTD., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

WANTED — TRAVELLING and DISTRICT AGENTS to canvass orders for our Swadeshi Hand Woven cloth. Very attractive and up-to-date designs in suitings, shirtings and Ladies' Wear of fast colours. Apply for terms: STANDARD COTTON & SILK WEAVING CO., Calicut (Malabar).
A 2146

WANTED. — PERMANENT BRANCH MANAGER on Rs. 75 plus Rs. 25 to organise sales of Patent medicines, Hair oils, Perfumes, Tea etc. through agents and canvassers. Those who can invest for stock Rs. 100 or such need apply with anna stamp. INLAND TRADERS (INDIA) LTD., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

WANTED—A few permanent ORGANISERS at Mofussil on Rs. 50/- plus Rs. 25/- to organise the sale of packed and loose tea through agents. Candidates ready to keep a small cash security need apply with anna stamp. PEKOE AGENCY (1930) LTD. 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY both for males and females to earn an income of Rupees 50 to 500 in spare hours without trouble and inconvenience. Apply Box No. 576, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4061

## Books & Stamps.

BOOKS for Children 1931, Annuals, Ephemeris, Diaries, Fashion Papers, Birthday Cards, Latest Novels, Newspapers, Magazines, KING CO., Fort, Bombay.
F R4053

GEM SYSTEM OF CUTTING for Juveniles, Ladies and Gentlemen's uptodate garments. Fully illustrated, clear diagrams. In English, Marathi and Kanarese. Price Rs. 3 a copy with separate diagram cards. RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE, 143, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
E R4059

## Situations Wanted

A FAST TYPIST and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK desires to join Import-Export Office. Best references. Please write to Box No. 571, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4045

## Houses & Flats To Let.

TO BE LET—An independent BUNGALOW with compound, SEA VIEW at Chaupatty Road. Apply to DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, Behind Wilson College.
C R4048

TO BE LET at Tardeo Road (near Chikalwadi) FLATS, one drawing room, two bed rooms, one dining room and kitchen. Rent ranging from Rs. 80/- to 95/-. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay Tyaji House, Chowpatty Seaface.
C 7000

TO LET—For SHOPS, GODOWN or SHOW ROOM or FILM OFFICES, doors facing Charni Road, Spacious. Space of about 1700 sq. feet or smaller as required. Gordhan Building, No. 1, and Show Room, off Lamington Road. Apply: GORDHANDAS, Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road.
C R4022

TO BE LET BLOCKS suitable to High Class Hindu vegeterian families only. See personally at MADHAWASHRAM, Bombay (4).
C 4063

## Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students
M W5.

PRIVATE TUITION at pupil's residence undertaken by experienced graduate. High School subjects, especially mathematics. Apply Box No. 574, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4056

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London Diploma Course taught free by Post. June Examinations. Apply prospectus. Long standing. PAITHANKER 504, Sadashiv, Poona City.
P 3861

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING in a Month. Shorthand a speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, Fort.
M R 4046

## Trade Announcement.

WIN RS. 200 IN CASH

In Cross Words Competition. Apply early with one anna stamp to MANAGER for leaflets.

Mahamaya Competition Bureau, Panbazar, Gauhati (Assam).

SWADESHI MATCHES—Indian Capital, manufactured by Indian labourers and certified by MAHASABHA. Delivered free at all stations in Rashtriya Labels. LALOOBHAI JECHAND SHAH, Swadeshi Matches and Cigarettes Merchants, Bombay 3.
R3927

EXPERIENCED GENTLEMAN touring Upper India for three months, desires Commission Work Cheap terms. Apply Box No. 566, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4031

IF you havn't been getting your share of Aroma, Flavour, Delicacy in TEA, just try "O.K." Teas. Perry Company, Grant Road.
T 2183 A

## Property For Sale

DR. SHIVDAS now intends TO RETIRE, and offers FOR SALE at Hornby Road, his well-known VENEREAL CLINIC and LABORATORY, containing aseptic and office furniture, a large number of special appliances and instruments in splendid conditions with a rich collection of special books on Veneriology. A very rare opportunity. Apply soon in writing to Mr. N. P. SHROFF, at Pooli Villa, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.
M R4018

## Property Wanted

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Outright a BUNGALOW with fine situation, spacious garden, on the sea front, in Bombay by a Sirdar in mofussil. Price not exceeding 1 1/2 lacs of rupees. Offers to be sent to Box No. 573, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R4052

## Public Notices.

**GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—**

| | Per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | Rs. 3-8-0 |

**Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.**

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 (Rupees Twelve and Annas Eight) only per share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 30th June, 1930, is hereby declared and made payable at the Company's Office at Indore on and after THURSDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1931, between the hours of 11-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) excepting SATURDAYS, when it will be paid between 11-30 and 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on MONDAY, the 29th day of December, 1930. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press, are CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 30th day of December, 1930, to TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Indore, 2nd January, 1931.
2306

### NOTICE.

THE BROACH ELECTRIC SUPPLY & DEV. CORP. LTD.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on 10th January, 1931, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at its Registered Office.

By Order of the Board.
CHUNILAL & CO.,
Managing Agents.
2360

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from graduates of Indian Universities for two posts of PROBATIONARY ASSISTANT MANAGERS in the Docks Department of the Bombay Port Trust. Candidates must not be more than 25 years of age and good physique will be regarded as essential.

The selected candidates will in the first place be given a course of training for four years in the detailed work of the Department. Their pay during the period of training, when their appointments will be terminable on one month's notice on either side, will be Rs. 200 per month rising by yearly increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 260 per month. At the end of four years they will, if their work has been satisfactory, be eligible for confirmation in the service as 3rd grade Assistant Managers on Rs. 285 in the grade of Rs. 225—20—325. Their claim to subsequent promotion will, as vacancies occur, be considered on their merits.

Candidates should state age, educational qualifications, etc., in their applications, which must be sent to the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Ballard Road, Bombay, by registered letter not later than the 20th January, 1931.

C. N. RICH,
Manager.
5th January, 1931.
2357

THE GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Co., was held at the Registered Office of the Co on Wednesday, the 31st December 1930, at 3-30 p.m. Mr. A. C. Patel was in the chair. It now stands adjourned to 18th Janiary, 1931 (Place and time the same).
CHAIRMAN.
R4055

## Tender.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER for the supply of Burma Teak Squares, Burma Teak Scantlings, Burma Teak Boards, Indian Teak Logs, Timbers other than Teak, and Indigenous hardwood boards for flooring of Railway Wagons.

The Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned timber for the year commencing 1st April, 1931.

2. The prescribed form of tender with Conditions on which tenders will be received and Specifications can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Mechanical Engineer, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per copy, which amount will not be refunded.

3. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the supply of timber during the year 1931-32". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, 18th February, 1931.

5. The results of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN.
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
2295

## Legal Notices.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. VITHALDAS PRANJIWANDAS has purchased the undermentioned property belonging to Keshrinath Dinanath Shroff at the auction sale, held on the 17th day of December, 1930, by the Mortgagees Jamnadas Balubhai and Vithaldas Nagindas, through the auctioneers Messrs. Gandhi and Co., on account and at the risk of the mortgagor the said Keshrinath Dinanath Shroff in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 25th February, 1926, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenements buildings or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Second Khatarally Lane, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 84-4/9 square yards or thereabouts and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140 new No. 1270, old survey No. 465-466 and New Survey No. 5/7547 and Cadastral No. 395 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1041 and Street No. 22 and bounded, on or towards the North by the passage or gully and beyond that by the property of Gangadhar Krishnaji on or towards the South by the property of Mukund Ramji, on or towards the East by the property of Vithoba Balaji and on or towards the West by the Second Khatarally Lane.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1931.

DAPHTARY, FERREIRA AND DIVAN.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2361

TO MAKE
Your Life
Blessed with Health, Wealth and Prosperity go through
KAM SHASTRA
Sent GRATIS and Post FREE
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)

## Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT TANDEL CROSS LANE.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Mr. Cooverji R. Billimoria Vakil for the Mortgagee Mr. Abdul Satar Ali Mahomed and on account and at the risk of Aboo Haji Kaloo and the heirs of Baboo Haji Kaloo the Mortgagors under the Power of Sale Contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th May 1928 and made between mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgagees of other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on Wednesday the 7th January 1931 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Fazandari Land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Tandel Cross Lane in the Island and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay by admeasurement 113 Square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and Cadastral Survey No. 1615 Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 3240. Street No. 7-11, New No. 15 and bounded as follows that is to say on the North by Nishandharicha Pada Cross Lane, on the East by the house of Kasai Musjid, on the South by property of Kassam Natnoo and on the West by property of Borah Abdulally Tyebally.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale Please apply to Mr. Cooverji R. Billimoria Vakil for the Mortgagee at Null Bazar or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NIKADWARI OART KANDAWADI, BOMBAY.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Dhru and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Mulchand M Choksi the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Amirkhan Karimkhan, both in his personal capacity and as an administrator to the estate of the deceased Bai Mariambai daughter of Gulabkhan Sherkhan and Husseinkhan Karimkhan minor by his guardian, his mother Bai Manabai widow of Karimkhan Gulabkhan the Mortgagors and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 2nd August 1929 made between the said Amirkhan Karimkhan and Husseinkhan Karimkhan of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction the under mentioned Immoveable Property on Wednesday the 14th January 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Pension and Tax Land since redeemed situate at Kandewady (Nikadwari Oart) in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasurement 436 sq. yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20, New No. 142, Old Survey No. 561 and New Survey No. 7744, and Cadastral Survey No. 117 Girgaum Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 880 and 881, formerly Street Nos. 21 and 22 and present Street Nos. 5 and 7 and which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say the East by the passage of the Oart, on the West and North by the Oart belonging to the Portuguese Church and the property of J. D. Ferreira formerly belonging to Louis Antene and on the South by the property of Odhavji Bhanjibhoy.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Dhru and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at Prince Building, No. 76, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION CONSISTING OF RIFLES, GUNS, AUTOMATIC PISTOLS, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES, SPEARS, KUKRIS, BAYONETS, SWORDS, DAGGERS ETC., CONFISCATED UNDER SECTION 167, CLAUSE 8, OF THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, BY THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & COY., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 8th January, 1931, at 2 p.m. at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, the above-mentioned Arms and Ammunitions.

MENESSE & CO.,

## Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 "WHITE" MOTOR LORRY.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2009 of 1930 (Saabsing Gulabsing vs. Baryamsing Bhagatsing) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the motor garrage of Mr. Jagannath Mohanlal, at Connaught Cross Road, Tank Bunder:—

1 "White" Motor Lorry, 5 tons, 19 H. P. No. B 193 in running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (OART) AT SONAPUR LANE, DADAR, NEAR THE SEA-SHORE KNOWN AS "OOPREY" (DHURU SHETH WADY).

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 716 of 1925 (Shantaram Harischandra Dhuru vs. Bhai Mukund Dhuru and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 1st August 1930, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land consisting of an Oart of cocoanut and other plantations commonly called "Ooprey" (Dhuru Sheth Wady) situate at Dadar but exclusive of the Dharamshala and a moiety of the well comprised in the said Oart, admeasuring about 3895 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 516 New Nos. 4386, A/4366, Old Survey No. 312, New Survey No. 1560, Cadastral Survey No. 354 Dadar Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 4589, 4591, Street Nos. 948, 950 and bounded on the East by a passage, on the West by a passage belonging to the Hindu Burning and Burial Ground and beyond that by the foreshore, on the North by the Hindu Burning and Burial Ground and on the South by the property belonging to the Municipal Corporation.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rele & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ANANDJI DAYAL LANE, GHATKOPER, KNOWN AS ANANDJI DAYAL BUNGALOW.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 497 of 1925 (Sunderdas Anandji vs. Dr. Manecklal Muriidhar and others) and pursuant to the High Court's Order dated the 26th June, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

ALL that piece of land together with the bungalow, messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Anandji Dayal Lane, Ghatkoper, admeasuring about 5,148 square yards, being a portion of land bearing Survey No. 77, Pot No. 1, and bounded on the East by a public road leading to Ghatkoper Station, on the West by a private road lying between the land herein and Tansa Water Duct, on the North by a part of land bearing Survey No. 77 and on the South by the property of Devji Virji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. Peerozeshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Court Received, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

## Amusements.

DON'T MISS PLEASE!

Come and See To-night.

GALLANT GIRL

Jagdish Production
Fights and full of thrills
Also STAGE DANCES and SWEET SONGS.
TIME as usual.

OLYMPIA
CINEMA.
GOLPITHA—TRAM ROAD.
Coming Next Week
FLOGGED into LOVE
Surya's well-known Picture.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
CARLO ALDINI
IN
THE FOOLISH WAGER

NEXT SATURDAY
"THE JADE BOX"
with
FRANCIS FORD
JACK PERRIN
See every one of the mystically thrilling episode in this new and different chapterplay.

## Amusements.

PATHE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SPECIAL MATINEE to-morrow at 4 p.m.

THE YEAR'S COMEDY RIOT.

THE FALL OF EVE
THE FALL OF EVE

featuring

PATSY RUTH MILLER

100 p.c. Talking 100 p.c

She just couldn't resist temptation. What the original Eve knew about apples, snakes and the garden of Eden is nothing compared with this.

Did she fall or was she pushed?

DON'T MISS

THE FALL OF EVE

Also

Mickey Mouse

IN

THE CACTUS KID
and
TURKEY FOR TWO

Two reel Talking Comedy
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Here They Are
The Two Black Crows
MORAN and MACK
in
"WHY BRING THAT UP"

Paramount All-Talking All-Laughing Picture.

EMPIRE
THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Season's Jolliest Talkies
REGINALD DENNY
in
WHAT A MAN

Laughs and Comedy Galore
Fast Fresh Fun Throughout.

EMPRESS
TALKIES.
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Paramount Musical Romance
THE LOVE PARADE

Featuring
MAURICE CHEVALIER
JEANETTE MACDONALD
The Roguish Romance of a Beautiful Queen, and a dashing King of Hearts.

A BOLT FROM THE BLUE.
A Wondrous Columbia Picture.
'Court Martial'

In which
JACK HOLT
and
BETTY COMPSON
SHINE AT THEIR BEST
Commencing Friday 9th January, 1931.
THE TERRIBLE EXPLOITS OF A SHE DEVIL
The Most Merciless Woman's Struggle With Love.
MOST ASTOUNDING EVENTS OF TERRORIZATION.
A Woman Leader of The Gang of Desperadoes Engaged In Intrepid Feats.
You Will Never See the Like of Which For Many a Year To Come.
DO NOT MISS THE OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING
JACK HOLT
The Hero of "Submarine" and "Donovan Affair" fame.

SUPER CINEMA

Near Charni Road Junction.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

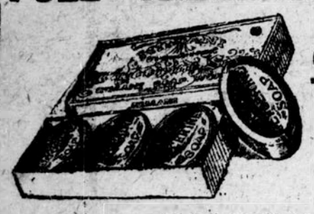
MADE FROM PURE INDIAN MATERIALS

**AFGHAN SNOW**

Each day your skin is changing. Begin, to-day to give your skin the Special AFGHAN SNOW treatment. It needs and see how quickly the whole tone of your complexion will improve and grow smooth clearer, Lovelier.

Sold Every where
Manufactured by
E. S. PALANWALA,
182-84, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY 3.

**FULLY TRANSPARENT & PURE**



**'HIMANI' GLYCERINE SOAP**

TO KEEP THE COMPLEXION SOFT AND CLEAR. IDEAL SOAP FOR WINTER TOILET

'HIMANI' TOILET PREPARATIONS ARE WELL-KNOWN FOR EXCELLENCE

FOR TERMS & PARTICULARS:

*Apply:*
**NATH KAPUR & BROS.** 91, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.
HIMANI WORKS Soap Makers & Perfumers, Calcutta

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS OF
**Dr. JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA'S**
FAMOUS SPECIFIC for All Kinds of
**LIVER & SPLEEN DISORDERS**
Save Disappointment and address all Correspondence and Orders in ENGLISH direct to
Dr. JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA of Vizianagaram City.
Liver and Spleen Specialist, 8, Salai St., Mylapore—MADRAS.

**THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK**
Capital Surplus And Undivided Profits
**U. S. $ 242,973,145**
Over
**Rs. 66,81,00,000**
BOMBAY OFFICE
112/14 Churchgate St.
HEAD OFFICE
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

**AMRUTANJAN**
PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS
Amrutanjan Depots, BOMBAY and MADRAS.

**IRVO**
VEGETABLE VITAMIN OIL,
for diseases of
BLOOD: BONES: BRAIN:
IRVO IS
THE SUPER CODLIVER.
**AMRUT PHARMACY**
Laboratory, Nagpur.
Guaranteed Hindusthan's Pure Vegetable Product


# Will The Five Year Plan Succeed?

## RUSSIA'S GREAT EXPERIMENT AFTER TWO YEARS

Gorge Soule writes in the New Republic New York:—

The most exciting thing which I have seen in print for several years is a forty-thousand-word report published on the first of November by The Economist of London. This sober journal, the leading financial weekly of what is still the leading capitalist center of the world, sent an expert to Communist Russia to assess the progress of the famous Five Year Plan. This is not the first time the Plan has been described, either by Russians or by foreign observers. But we have not had from any other source so complete a record, by one both technically competent and objective in his attitude, concerning the state of the Russian economy at the end of the first two years of the program.

I say the observer is impartial. This may seem incredible to those who would expect hostility from an organ at the very heart of capitalist activity, devoted to traditional economics of the laissez-faire variety in its editorial pages. Yet, if bias may be detected in the report, one suspects that it is on the side of the Russians rather than against them; here and there the author betrays something very like enthusiasm for the main effort that is going on, and a hope that it will succeed. This attitude may be natural in one who is not primarily concerned with proletarian politics, dictatorship, schisms, plots, counterplots and spying, or the destitution of the people, but the endeavor to build a new industrial system.

NO UNEMPLOYMENT OR OVERPRODUCTION.

Against the background of what is now happening elsewhere in the world, it is striking, for instance, to find that in Russia unemployment has been virtually eliminated. The number of registered unemployed, which reached a maximum of about one million seven hundred and forty thousand on April, 1929, has since fallen to about three hundred thousand; these persons have now been offered opportunity to enroll for industrial training; registration has been abanded and unemployment benefits are no longer being paid. Registration of the unemployed is probably no more complete in Russia than in other countries which have practised it, but the trend at least is remarkable. Still more so is the fact that most of the unemployed have consisted of peasants settling in town, and women, boys and girls who have never had a job—classes which were not even recorded in the recent unemployment census in this country. There has been all along, and still is in Russia, a terrific shortage of skilled labour.

Another remarkable aspect of the Russian economy, in a world with glutted markets, is that the Russians have no selling problem. The trouble is not persistent overproduction, but underproduction. "One hundred and fifty million people are, as it were, standing in a queue and waiting to be served." New standards of living of the peasants, new needs for agricultural equipment, the wants of the city workers, increase the demand more rapidly than production can follow, or will be able to do for years to come. The distributive machinery is organized; the State controls both prices and incomes; there is nothing blocking the consumption of as many goods as can be produced and transported. All the nation's energy is concentrated on turning them out.

THE ESSENCE OF THE PLAN.

But these are, in a sense, mere external aspects of the new type of industrial revolution which Russia is attempting. At the center is the Plan itself. There are a number of ways in which this Plan captures one's interest. In the first place, it is a test, on a grand scale, of economic theory. Critics of capitalism have always been answered by the argument that, in spite of all its faults, capitalism works, whereas human capacity would break down before the task of carrying on an industrial civilization by a master plan, and without the profit motive. In Russia that is just what is being attempted. In the second place, all theories aside, there is something arresting in the spectacle of one of the greatest nations of the world trying to create, as it were overnight and by fiat, a full-fledged industrial civilization of the latest model. And in the third place, there is the contagion of the very effort itself, in which the spirit of a people is mustered as if for war, and at the cost of great temporary sacrifice, to conquer poverty, ignorance and confusion.

After undergoing the devastation of war, revolution and civil war, Russia had by 1927 nearly regained her modest pre-war level of economic development. Then it was that the "New Economic Policy," which had been a reversion toward capitalism, and had convinced many observers that Russia would before long conduct her affairs much like the rest of us, was abandoned, and the Five Year Plan adopted. The original schedule calls for doubling the national income between 1928 and 1933. During this time, it is calculated, the population will have increased 11.8 percent, and the number of wage earners, 18.2 per cent. The production of the heavy or basic industries like iron and steel is supposed to be enlarged two and a half times while production of the light industries making consumers' goods is to increase by 44 per cent, and agricultural output by 50 per cent. While this is the general outline of the goal, the Plan is not a rigid program, but is supposed to represent the maximum speed of development possible—something to be attained not by gradualness or evolution, but by a supreme concentration of will power. The "tempo"—a word much used in Russia and full of Bolshevist associations there—has been increased several times and now calls for the completion of the Plan in four years rather than five. Anyone accustomed to the pace of growth in production under capitalism must be left breathless by these figures.

THE MOST THRIFTY NATION IN HISTORY.

Of course, Russia had to build from the ground up. And the cost of erecting all these factories, drilling all these oil wells, sinking all these mines, lining out all these railroads, building these dams and power houses, is tremendous. At the beginning it was estimated at 76,000,000,000 rubles, nominally dol. 38,000,000,000. The final cost is likely to be nearer 100,000,000,000 rubles. It is said to represent fully half the national income for five years. As rich a nation as the United States does not devote to new capital purposes anything like so heavy a proportion of its income. Probably no nation spent as much of its substance to fight the War.

How is the money raised? Under a capitalist economy, an undeveloped country would borrow abroad, and go much lower. But Russia, however much she might want to borrow, is forced to raise most of her funds at home. This year the budget gathered 47.3 percent of its revenues from taxation, 19.4 per cent from loans domestic and foreign, and the remainder from the profits of State property and enterprises. The tax revenues are about equally divided between direct and indirect levies—the first consisting of taxes on agriculture, on the turnover of industry and on income, and the second of excise and customs. In Russia it is even clearer than in capitalist countries that the gathering and spending of money is merely a way of directing the use of labour and materials. When money is taken by the State and employed to build new productive equipment, the population is deprived of immediate satisfactions to an equivalent extent. Management, labour energy and the natural resources of the country are directed to making factories, mills and machinery instead of to turning out articles and services of common use. Russia is the premier example of "thrift" in all the world's history.

If, in addition to the budget of the central government, we consider the full Finance Plan, which embraces local governments, revenues from social-insurance and credit systems, all expenditures of industry and such bodies as the cooperative and trade-union movements, the total amount of revenues subject to control is estimated at 19,000,000,000 rubles for the fiscal year 1929-30. Industrial and agricultural reconstruction absorbs 63 percent of this amount, 21 per cent is taken for the "cultural revolution," which includes education and health services, 10 per cent is spent for administration and defense, and 6 per cent for miscellaneous purposes. As the report drily says, "accumulation and redistribution of wealth on such a scale are quite unprecedented."

INCREASE OF PRODUCTION.

At the end of the first year of the Plan, the fixed capital of industry had been increased over 12 per cent; ninety-one new factories had started production, and their output was valued at 168,000,000 rubles. The general increase in production was officially stated to be 23.4 per cent, or 2 per cent more than was specified in the Plan. Progress, however, was uneven. Some industries, like oil, agricultural machinery, electrical goods, rubber and non-ferrous metals, turned out more than the Plan called for, but the building and chemical trades, sugar and fertilizers fell behind. Moreover, there was a deterioration in quality of output, which was the result partly of inferior materials, and partly of lack of sufficient skill in the workers. Production costs were excessively high.

Encouraged by the partial success attained, the government revised the program for the second year by raising the percentage of increase in output from 21 to 31. But during the year serious difficulties were encountered. The workers were feeling the hardships of the Plan, not only in consequence of the iron rations which it would have enforced upon them in any case, but because the renewal of the "class war" against the richer peasants had led to a severe shortage of meat and fats and such raw materials as cotton and flax. The introduction of the five-day week, with uninterrupted operation and two or three shifts a day, did not aid production as much as had been hoped. It caused some confusion, and necessitated the employment of more untrained and unskilled labour than would otherwise have been the case. Workers became restless, too, and traveled about the country in groups of thousands, partly because of an invigorated spirit which made them want to see the country, partly to seek better food, housing and working conditions. Much of this is strangely reminiscent of the confusion of our war efforts. Instead of production increase of 31 per cent, 24 per cent was achieved—or about the same as the first year. It is about this "failure."—resulting in an increase of production amounting to about 50 per cent in two years—that controversy has been raging in Russia. Some faint hearts began to doubt that the Five Year Plan could be achieved in four years. The author of the report doubts it, too. Indeed, he suggests that this speeding up of tempo is largely a political and psychological device to nerve the nation for a more earnest struggle and to make the workers think that, since the task is now half done, their hardships will the sooner be over.

"SOCIALIST EMULATION".

The retardation of the rate of increase has been most notable in building, transport and coal mining. The managers blame shortage of raw material, of capital equipment and fuel. The Central Committee of the Communist party blames bureaucratic minds and methods of the managers, and, most of all, their inability to mobilize the creative ability of the workers. In consequence, a great drive for "Socialist emulation" has been begun. The fever and excitement of the pace is believed unhealthy and abnormal by the author, though he does think the dreamy Russian worker is being waked up to an appreciable extent. Groups of workers enter into competition with each other for great output at less cost and with less waste. These competions—a Communist substitute for capitalist competition—are publicly held and rewarded, and are "assuming the character of a football match in England." Progress is recorded every day on boards in the shops, in the press and on posters. For instance, The Isvestia of October 1 records that the factory A M O in Moscow, for producing 3 per cent above the yearly quota, is awarded 750,000 rubels for new houses for the workers. The Karl Marx factory in Leningrad, for completing its annual program in eleven months, is given 750,000 rubles towards a dining room and meeting room. Four crack workers and two crack engineers of the Ilytch metallurgical works in Kharhov are awarded traveling scholarships abroad. And so on. "Planning from below" is now the order of the day; young workers participate in drawing up plans, and promise incredibly good performance, challenging those in other factories to race them. They are scouring the plants to devise better methods. Every exertion is employed to stop the turnover of labor.

Summing up progress under the Plan so far, the author states that it is genuine, though it "can in no way be said to justify the fantastic estimates of expansion which are seemingly based upon it." The production of iron, steel and other metals has grown, in individual cases, between 15 and 40 per cent. The output of coal, which before the War was twenty-three million tons, has now exactly doubled, but coal will not achieve the Five Year Plan in three years, in accordance with the official schedule for it, unless frenzied efforts to improve the stuation in the Donetz Basin, "the danger spot of the front," are effective. The immense building program, though it has gone far, is likewise behind the new schedule of three years and a half. There is an acute shortage of building materials—the production of which has increased only 30 per cent. So fast is the pace that almost half the buildings under construction do not have finally approved working plans and drawings, but are erected from sketch drawings. Oil, electrification and agricultural-machinery manufacture are actually ahead of the revised and speeded-up schedule.

The "light" industries, making consumers' goods, were not supposed to grow so rapidly, attention being concentrated on the basic means of production. They have fallen behind even what was expected of them for the most part. Actually fewer cotton goods were produced this year than last; woolen and linen have gone ahead somewhat; the output of boots and shoes has increased greatly, though the quality has deteriorated.

The principal threat to the execution of the industrial program is evidently the lack of enough skilled labor and technicians. Half a million new trained workers will be needed for factories opening next year—an increase of a third over the present supply. Factory training shops are filled to capacity and can accommodate only 30,000. Engineering courses have been reduced to the barest technical essentials. Can dilution of labor accomplish the result? "The number, quality and devotion of these 'cadres', as the industrial army is called in Russia, will in the end decide the fate of the Industrial Revolution."

This English observer was struck by the fact that in Russia nobody is worrying about the rapid increase of population. Communists believe that the danger of overpopulation is a capitalist bogey that, under Socialism, jobs and sustenance can be found for any number. Given Russia's tremendous area and natural resources, they may be justified in the event for many years.


**Pure Swadeshi Goods**

Manufactured by

**The Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd.**

ARE EXHIBITED At

**Victoria Terminus Show Room**

Upto 10th January, 1931.

A Rare Opportunity for Selection
Mark Your Choice in

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DHOTIES | LONGCLOTH | TWILL |
| SADIES | SHIRTING | CREPE |
| JACONETTS | TRICOLINE | DORIA |
| Etc. | Etc. | Etc. |

*Retail Shops:*
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Laxmi Road, Poona.

*Agents:*
Messrs. Govindlal Mukundlal & Co.,
58/64, Custom House Road, Bombay

**THE BEST IS NOT TOO GOOD**

The best Hydrogen Peroxide Is Undoubtedly

MERCKOZONE
Therefore accept no substitutes
Specify MERCKOZONE
and see that you get it,

For the treatment of wounds, sores, etc.
For use as a gargle and mouth-wash.
For removing blackheads and pimples.
For use in manicure.
For bleaching stains out of linen.
For cleaning articles of Ivory, bone, etc.

Use only MERCKOZONE

the famous MERCK brand of Hydrogen Peroxide (12 Vols.) of Guaranteed Strength and Purity.

ISSUED IN 4 OZ. 10 OZ. AND 20 OZ. PATENT BOTTLES ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

ANY CHEMIST CAN SUPPLY IT.
B. C.

SCIENCE & INVENTION.
**CHROMOIDE**
REGISTERED.
A Scientific preparation Containing most effective and purest drugs such as Gold, Musk, etc. to regain lost vitality.
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.
EVEN THE FIRST DOSE SHOWS ITS EFFECTS.
THE CHROMOIDE MFG., CO.
P. O. Box. 2154 BOMBAY.
Obtainable from all leading Chemists.
Bombay Agents: Chimanlal Vadilal & Co., Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Baliwalla & Homi Opticians
MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS
HORNBY Rd KALBADEVI Rd
DHOBI TALAO CROSS
BOMBAY

# GERMANY AND ITS PROBLEMS.

—:o:—

## Karl May Or Karl Marx?

### 3½ MILLION UNEMPLOYED

An inquiry last week at the University of Erlangen, where some three-quarters of the students are followers of Hitler, as to which books these young men preferred to read in their leisure hours has led to an astonishing answer. It was hoped, in view of the present political unrest, to gauge the extent of pre-war and post-war propaganda on the minds of the new generation from the account of the university librarian, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Observer."

But the favourite volume of the Erlangen students proves to be "Old Shatterhand," the Red Indian tale or Germany's most popular writer for boys, Karl May. Many schoolmasters have found it necessary to veto the reading of Karl May—a cross between Fenimore, Cooper and Rider Haggard—for younger boys, as, the thrilling adventures of the hero are all written in the first person and have had devastating effects on the impressionable of tender years. It would seem that the students of Erlangen were either deprived at Karl May in their youth or want to read him again. But he is in much greater demand than anybody else. The same story has been told of Socialist boys clubs, but never of those where the members are adolescents of student age. In those, Karl Marx is thumbed until a new copy has to be bought.

The infernence seems fairly obvious. It is to-day in Germany the correct thing for a youth of good family, whose parents are not members of the Social Democratic Party, to declare his allegiance to the National-Socialists. He thinks as little about the issue as the English lad who believes in his public school as passport to the social sphere to which he naturally belongs. This week in Berlin five thousand university students shorted themselves hoars over Hitler. The economic programme of this always debonair and adventurous speaker is not mentioned when he addresses those presumably not yet interested in international finance. He speaks instead of "youth forging ahead to undo the mischief made by the past generation" and brings down the house.

The Hitlerites, or "Nazis," gained a political victory this week when tht Remarque film. "All Quiet", was forbidden throughout Germany. It was produced at the wrong moment, and since in Nazi arguments a pacifist tendency necessarily implies acquiescence in all treaties signed, as well as the Young Plan the film's remaining on the programme would have simply been an excuse for a campaign of agitation carried out for weeks and even months, wearing the nerves of the police to shreds. For, though one of the features of this winter's demonstrations is a quietness, a willingness to disperse in peace, which is almost sinister in its intention to fight another day, any skirmish with the police implies a tussle with the Social-Democratic Party itself. This is highly undesirable. As for the agitatory tactics the Hitlerites, they are almost entirely reminiscent of the Suffragette troubles in England; a fight for the cause, no matter how ridiculous the methods, rather than violent objections to any particular movement on hand.

DEMONSTRATIONS FORBIDDEN.

The swelling of Germany's unemployed to these and three-quarter millions—the fourth million will be reached, it is stated, before the February of the optimists—makes the vetoing of all public demonstration for the next weeks, save in four large easily surrounded squares, a matter for congratulation if painful scenes are to be avoided. But there is a certain amount of wavering in these "verboten" of late which does not inspire confidence in headquarters. A victory along these lines has been won by that excellent body the Berlin branch of the Salvation Army, whose street-corner pot, prohibited this season, rill boil as before, provioed distributions are made in a specified hall under official supervision. To cover their regreat in the face of the bitter need for charity at the moment, the police state that the said pot shall not boil next year!

Equal bevilderment reigns at the moment among the taxi-drivers. Two different flags, one green, one bearing the bear emblem of Berlin, and two different marks on the front window designate the four different varieties of tariffs brought about by the campaign to put prices down. The percentages range from ten to fifteen, with confusing additions or reductions according to the number of persons being carried, and there are fifteen hundred taxi-owners who have deliberately set their face against any such thing, and give no discount at all.

"NO ROLLS."

Worse still is the new law prohibiting the serving of wheten rolls in any public building. Anything quite so remarkable as the materialising of Marie Antoinette's suggestion that people should eat cake instead of bread is worthy of note. For cakes may, indeed, be served—and white bread and rolls as well f they are bought in a baker's shop and taken to the said public place, hotel, restaurant or cafe. The present official roll for use with morning coffee is an unpleasant greyish mixture of wheat and rye, the result of the earnest representations of the German farmers.

That the Bavarian Diet has successfully passed a motion raising the voting age for this federal parliament from twenty to twenty-one is the signal for more storms ahead. There is a satisfaction in Bavaria at "pointing the way for all sensible Germans to follow," which rouses the ire of all good Prussians, whatever their private feeling about the matter.

# DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

## Success Depends On U. S. A.

### *COMMISSION PRESIDENT'S CALL TO PUBLIC OPINION.*

The success of any disarmament conference conducted under the auspices of The League of Nations depends absolutely upon the co-operation of the United States, according Minister to France and chairman of the disarmament committee of the League.

Addressing over a hundred prominent members of the American Colony in Paris in the Mail Week, he said:—

FULL WEIGHT OF ALL POWERS.

"To make the coming disarmament conference, which is planned to take place in about a year, a success, we need the full weight of each of the great powers of the world. We must have the help of America."

He pointed out that present economic pressure has done a great deal toward slowing down the increase of armaments, and he predicted that this same pressure would increase because of public sentiment.

REAL DIFFICULTY.

Calling attention to the fact that the disarmament committee of the League of Nations has just finished its work of drawing up a skeleton disarmament plan, incorporating features of both the Washington and London disarmament conferences, Mr. Colban urged everyone to help to advance the plan.

"The real point of difficulty," he said, "is that nations cannot accustom themselves to the idea of giving up their sovereign right to say how extensively they will arm."

## *IF NEGOTIONS FAIL.*

—:o:—

### *Premier's Hint To Communalist*

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Mr. MacDonald made it pretty well clear to the Minorities Sub-Committee last night that while the Britishers were not to intervene in the Hindu-Moslem question they would be compelled, failing amicable settlement to butt in.

It should be noted that the Sankey Committee, deliberating on the relations of the Central Executive to Legislature and the Crown is still delaying in coming to any conclusion. The reason is, deliberations of these two committees are tactically intermingled.

It is claimed on ochalf of the recalcitrant Hindu delegates that their surrender to Moslems will depend on how far the Britishers will be willing to give in regarding the responsibility in the Central Government. Dr. Moonje and others seem to think that unless they can show something tangible in the Central Government they cannot lose caste both with the Hindu Mahasabha and the nationalist public.

If Britishers have to intervene it is likely they will not concede fully to the principle of separate electorate as they have to concede to the sentiment of Hindu Liberals also. They must make it difficult for Dr. Moonje and others to make capital out of their irreconcilable attitude. In other words Britishers will suggest certain percentage to be elected by joint electorate.—"Liberty Special Cable.

# MISS BONDFIELD'S EXPERIENCES.

—:o:—

## When She Was Workless

### BASIS OF VIEWS ON HOUSEWORK.

(By a Woman Correspondent.)

When Margaret Bondfield was appointed Minister of Labour people said that she had been given the most difficult job in the Cabinet, and there were many prophecies about the opposition she would meet with from all sides. But it was not then foreseen that she would bring such a storm about her head if, in her attempts to mitigate the severity of the problem of women's unemployment, she advised young women unable to find work in the textile trades to consider the chances in domestic employment. So greatly is this resented by certain members of her own party that they even make a grievance of the fact that, in common with some of her women colleagues, she is trying to improve the conditions of domestic service.

Those who know her are not surprised at her attitude. It is not a new one. Ever since the end of the war, when thousands of women lost their jobs and were seeking in vain for new ones, she has faced the fact that domestic work cannot be ignored, and she has actively promoted the training centres where girls, hitherto unused to housework, have been intensively trained in the elements of the art.

The writer retains a very lively memory of an encounter with Miss Bondfield when this point was being discussed years ago. Knowing more about the unattractive side of a domestic worker's life than about the straits to which thousands of the unemployed women had been reduced, she expressed her surprise that Miss Bondfield, who was then working night and day on the problem, should direct any of them to this path. She has never forgotten the vehemence, almost amounting to ferocity, with which Mis Bondfield turned on her say, "Haven't you a heart? Don't you understand what it means to these women to hunt week after week for work and never find a job?"

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

Miss Bondfield herself knows better than any other Minister of Labour, or indeed any other Cabinet Minister, has ever had a chance to know what it means to an independent, self-respecting, and energetic woman to be out of work. I understood her impatience when she told me later of her own experiences as a girl during her first three months in London. She had been employed for several years in the drapery trade in Brighton when she decided to try her luck in London. She brought with her excellent references and hopeful letters of introduction, but there was a day when she walked up and down the length of Oxford Street, going into every shop on both sides of the street, to ask for work and finding none.

"That was the way one had to obtain work in those days when there were no labour exchanges," she said, "tramping the streets, going into shops on purely speculative lines, or rushing off to some distant places where there was said to be a vacancy, only to find on arrival that one or two hundred other girls were after it too, and to learn presently that the place had been filled. The method of engaging us in those days was as bad as at the docks. Searching for work was a very bitter thing."

Ever since then, she said once, she had been working to get more freedom of choice for women than they had in her young days. She has always admitted that she would not, with wider choice, have chosen to be a shop assistant, and that, though she was interested in some aspects of the work, she loathed serving behind the counter. But most of the young people of her generation, she said, felt strongly that it was their duty to earn their own living and not be a burden on their parents. Any occupation that could be honourably pursued was to be preferred to that.

ORGANISING SHOP ASSISTANTS

One of the points she made in the campaign to secure better conditions for shop assistants was that too often the girls living in were not protected. There was no comfort in those homes. The bedrooms or dormitories were insufficiently furnished, badly ventilated, and there were no baths. The working hours were longer than those of manual labourers, and the assistants had no legal right to a weekly half-holiday. They had few opportunities to make friends and were subjected to endless irritating restrictions and fines. They were lonely, though at the same time the complete lack of privacy was one of their tribulations. In fact the only important point in which they scored over domestic servants was that they did not have to work on Sunday. Margaret Bondfield earned so little that it was five years after she left home before she could afford to travel back to Somerset to see her mother.

No wonder that, with the experience she had gained in Brighton and in London shops, Miss Margaret Bondfield was enthusiastic when she heard about the Shop Assistants' Union, to which she was to devote her energies for many years. The work of organising shop assistants in those days, when there were no mammoth stores or mulitple shops, but most of the assistants were scattered among little business was so extraordinarily difficult that people said it could not be done, just as they say now that it is impossible to organise domestic workers. But to-day the Shop Assistants' Union is an acknowledged power, and as for domestic workers—well, people who know Margaret Bondfield will say that if she takes the matter in hand they will also find how to form themselves into protective organisations.—"Manchester Guardian."

# *EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY MUST GO.*

—:o:—

## *American Judge On China's Rights.*

PARIS, (By Mail).

The gradual abandonment of extra-territorial rights by foreign powers in China is strongly advocated by Milton D. Purdy, judge of the United States Court for China, who just arrived in Paris to spend Christmas with his nephew, Richard Moran, American Vice-Consul.

"I believe that it must eventually be abolished," he said, "but it cannot come all at once. It is a serious matter since it involves not only the personal rights of all foreigners living there but billions of dollars invested.

DUTY OF FOREIGNERS.

"Our treaty with China expires in 1934. However, it is doubtful if China will be ready then to assume all the responsibilities which go with the abolition of extra-territorial rights, involving as it does rendition of foreign courts as well. We cannot tell how long the Government will last, but once a stable government is estabilished, there is no reason why such privileges should exist.

"When you go into a foreign country you ought to be willing to abide by their laws. You don't have to go there if you don't like conditions. Most foreigners in China have a real fear that their interests would suffer if China took over the courts, and would not have invested their money if they thought extraterritoriality would be abolished."

CONFERENCE WITH WU.

Judge Purdy said he discussed this situation with Minister Wu in Washington. The latter expressed his firm belief that no harm would come to anyone through it and justice would be meted out carefully.

"Mr. Wu told me," the Judge said, "that the Chinese would not dare to confiscate property or do any injustice to foreigners if only because it would be a matter of diplomatic intervention with the world powers and China would be afraid to buck them."

The judge pointed out that one thing that Westerners fail to realize is that you can't make an Oriental nation into an Occidental one.

"If a representative form of government ever comes to China," he said, "it won't be the kind with which we are familiar. That nation has not grown up in the same groove as we have. In China, among the poorer people especially, the family is the unit. The common people want to be left alone. They don't care about government. They wouldn't go to town meetings if anyone organised them. Even if they eventually work out a representative government, it will represent only the top layer of intellect and money."

SOVIET INFLUENCE SLIGHT.

He also discussed the growth of Communism in China, which is a burning question to many people, and dismissed it as propaganda for the most part.

"Soviet Russia," he said, "is not making headway except along the frontier where there are so few people it doesn't matter. Most of the trouble in China attributed to Communism is really due to banditry, to mobs of people out of work, discharged from the Army and left homeless and hungry. They have no idea of Communism."

Judge Purdy spent the last four months visiting America. He will sail for Shanghai on January 1, from Marseilles, stopping off for a few weeks in Java and making short visits to Macassar, Singapore, Borneo, Manila, Hongkong and Amoy. This is his first trip out of China in seven years.


EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1897.
Head Office:— Empire of India Life Building, BOMBAY.
To spend money is easy, and to save is difficult: but the harder it is to save, the more carefully should the savings be utilised. They cannot be more securely safe-guarded than in a Life Assurance Policy in this Company.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

Do Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before?
REMARKABLE ACCURACY OF INDIAN ASTROLOGER'S PREDICTIONS.
Sends FREE Test Horoscopes.
Hundreds who have tested the skill of "Pundit Tabore," famous psychic, are proclaiming him the modern wizard of Astrology. Dr. K. KATRAK declares that "Scepticism melts as mist before the Sun when "Tabore" reveals in details the guarded secrets of one's life."
Unlike many of the present day Astrologers, 'Tabore' believes that the ancient science was created for useful purposes, and he employs his Special Method to help his followers to avoid mistakes and achieve their worthy ambitions.
His Horoscopes bring one face to face with facts, and point the way to more desirable future and brighter existence. Believing in fair dealings, he refunds money in all cases of dissatisfaction. Business, investments, matrimony, love affairs, travel, changes and coming opportunities are among the subjects treated by him.
Those wishing to consult 'Tabore' upon their lives' problems can obtain FREE a Partial Horoscope by sending him their full names, (Mr., Mrs. or Miss), address, date, month and year of birth, ALL PLAINLY PRINTED by themselves in block letters. 'Tabore' wants no remittance for his personal (astrological etc.,) work, but please send him 10 As., stamps to defray actual costs (of this notice, postage, stationery, clerical charges etc.) No Personal Interviews; All consultations by post only. Address your letters to "PUNDIT TABORE" (Dept. 312-F) Upper Forjett St., Bombay VII.

My Scientific System of Graduated PHYSICAL CULTURE
in three languages, English Kannada and Telugu.
9th Edition, 70th Thousand.
IT IS FREE—This will show you some of my remarkable achievements in Health-building exercises many pages with nice photographs of myself and a number of my pupils. All I ask is the price of postage—As. 2 Order for a copy at once.
Prof. M. V. KRISHNA RAO, P. O. Basavangudi, Bangalore.

ROSE GRAFTS and CROTONS
Illustrated and Descriptive price list free.
PULWAL ROOTS -/8/- per lb., 5 lbs. Rs. 2/4 with directions for cultivation.
WEAK & DISEASED PLANTS turned into strong and healthy ones by "M O S C O" ideal plant food. 2-lbs. bag Re. 1/4. 5-lbs. bag Rs. 3/- Free delivery.
SHAW & CO., Nurserymen, 57, Chittaranjan Avenue. Post Box No. 7818, Calcutta.

After Debilitating Diseases
such as
Dengue Fever
Malaria or
Dysentery, etc.
SANATOGEN must do you good, because it provides the debiliated cells of body and nerves with exactly those elements — phosphorus and albumin — that are nature's building materials of real Health and Strength.
Sanatogen will shorten that long period of recovery and give new strength and vitality to your blood and nerves. Sanatogen is not a drug, but a builder of health, reliable and natural. That is why Dr. D. J. Jones wrote in the Indian Medical Gazette:
"I have used Sanatogen on a large scale after debilitating diseases and have every reason to be satisfied with the results obtained."
Increase of appetite.
A remarkable increase of appetite will soon follow the use of Sanatogen, due to its strengthening influence on the nerves regulating the digestive system. This double action of Sanatogen [a strengthening food itself and a creator of appetite] speeds up your convalescence. You will soon again enjoy that happy feeling of radiant vitality and health.
Shorten the period of weakness,— start to-day on the short cut to Health and Strength with a course of
SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Film on Teeth ....beware of it
It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea.
The way dentists urge to combat it.
FILM is the great enemy of teeth and gums—a chief cause, according to world's dental authorities, of most tooth and gum disorders. Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.
Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curb film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.
Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.
Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices.
Accept Pepsodent Test
To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.
Pepsodent
The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon: Gramophone records. 7 p.m.: Miss Lakdawala's vocal music, and Sjt. Madhavial's Sitar Solo.

THIAGARAJA DAY.

Sree Saint Thiagaraja Day will be observed to-morrow (Thursday) in the Samaj Hall where Puja and musical entertainments will be held from 7 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.

H. P. MODY RE-ELECTED.

The Ballot held yesterday for the election of the Chairman of the Millowners' Association for the year 1931 resulted in the election of Mr. H. P. Mody.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND.

The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of A Ward will meet at the Arthur Crawford Market to-morrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O S K steamer "Hamburg Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on January 4 and is due on January 8.

The N Y K steamer "Tango Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via Ports of Call on the 2nd instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th January.

THE MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD

A semi-annual general meeting of the above Brotherhood will be held in the Halai Memon Anjuman Hall, Govel Maholla on Sunday the 11th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.) when Mr. A. S. Nakhtare will occupy the chair.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Ganga" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 7th instant.

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Kathiawar" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 8th instant.

GANDHI DAY CELEBRATION AT BHULESHWAR.

The Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal as usual observed the Gandhi Day by starting a takli procession from Dabholkar Wadi, Kalbadevi, and went round the Ward singing national songs. Mahatma Gandhi's portrait garlanded with yarn and flowers was kept in a motor car, and people were spinning on takli while in procession. It dispersed at Tambakantha Fountain where Mrs. Jayshri Raiji and Mr. Ganpatishankar advised people to buy Khaddar.

TROMBAY ISLAND PROHIBITION LEAGUE.

A public meeting of residents of Trombay Island was held at Chembur on Sunday last at Dr. Lukmani's bungalow when resolutions were passed inaugurating the Trombay Island Prohibition League and a Managing committee was formed with Mrs. Lukmani as president to carry out the aims and objects of the League.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta took the chair. Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Dr. Rajabali V. Patil, Mrs. Kamlaben and Dr. Oka spoke at length on the drink evil.

## Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.)

—:o:—

### NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931.

New York, Jan. 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 10.10 |
| To-day's opening | 10.02 |
| Difference | —.08 |
| To-day's closing | 10.14 |
| Difference | plus .04 |

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 174

### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 5.33 |
| To-day's opening | 5.27 |
| Difference | —.06 |
| To-day's closing | 5.26 |
| Difference | —.07 |

### LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Jan. 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver ready | 13-11-0 |
| Lower | 0-7-0 |
| Silver forward | 13-10-0 |
| Lower | 0-7-0 |

Market: India and China sold.

### BOMBAY SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Poush | 41-11-0 |
| Maha | 41-3-0 |

## HOW THE DEAD BODY OF PANVEL MAMLATDAR WAS CARRIED TO VILLAGE

—:o:—

### Orderly's Graphic Evidence Of What Happened On Satyagraha Day At Chirner

Further evidence was recorded in the Chirner firing case on Tuesday when hearing was resumed before Mr. R. R. Sonalkar at Panvel.

One of the witnesses examined on Tuesday was Ganpat Dhondu Jaipal, the orderly of Mr. Joshi the Mamlatdar, who was killed on the occasion by a bullet.

Another witness was on special duty in the Taluka and had submitted a number of reports in that connection.

POLICEMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Govind Raji Gaikwar a police constable of Panvel, the first witness of the day, deposed that he was present at Chirner Satyagraha on September 25. There was a large crowd near the banyan tree.

Proceeding the witness said—The crowd wanted to rescue the arrested persons. They told the police that they would not allow them to take away the arrested persons. Eventually the crowd, rescued all the seven persons from police custody. They merely asked those persons to leave the police and follow them and their advice was acted upon by the arrested persons.

KEEP QUIET.

A police constable L. N. Chavan went to the Mamlatdar Mr. Joshi and complained to him about the matter. The Mamlatdar asked the Police to keep quiet. In the meanwhile the crowd snatched away from the Police the scythes that they had seized. Witness could not indentify any of the assailants.

In the meanwhile some people came down shouting that the police Inspector was using his lathi and so the Mamlatdar went up. The people did not go up.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

The police and the people came down the hill at about 4-45 p.m. The police had hardly proceeded five pahes when stones were petted and lathis were hurled. Somebody dragged the police Inspector from his place. One of the constables shouted "They will kill us" and then the police opened fire.

DEADMAN'S ORDERLY.

Ganpat Dhondu Jaypal, orderly of Mr. K. M. Joshi the Mamlatdar of Panvel, who was shot dead deposed that police Inspecter, Patil and his orderly Shantaram accompanied the party.

They reached the spot near the banyan tree where a crowd had collected. Some people were going into the jungle with axes and scythes to cut the trees, while others were singing Bhajanas. There were many people from Panvel present. Witness identified accused Nos. 17, 31 and 32 as among those from Panvel who were there. He also identified accused Nos. 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18 and 19 as those of Chirner who were also present. They were singing Bhajans and asking people to go and cut trees.

PATIL GAVE SLAPS.

When the party reached the place the police Inspector and Forest Officers went into the jungle while the witness waited near the mango tree with the Mamlatdar. At about 2 p.m. accused Nos. 31 and 32 came down the hill shouting that the Police were using their lathis and the police Inspector, Patil were giving 'slaps' to the people they wanted. Dr. Khare and Dr. Fadke (who were near the banyan tree) to go up. Hearing the noise the Mamlatdar went near the banyan tree. The witness accompanied him. They found five or six persons who were arrested by the police are brought down. They saw the persons in police custody and then went up.

PEOPLE HAND-CUFFED.

They reached the spot where Mr. Patil the police Inspector was standing. There were seven or eight more persons who were arrested by the police. They were hand-cuffed. The Mamlatdar inquired what was the matter and he was told that the arrested persons would be taken down after the Panchnama was made. The crowd was demanding that hand-cuffs should be removed, otherwise the consequences would be dire. The Mamlatdar told them that handcuffs would be removed after the Panchnama was made. The people were in a fighting mood. The Mamlatdar asked then to wait till the Panchnama was made and not to make haste. He also assured them that he would ask the Police Inspector to remove the handcuffs. Accused Nos. 17 and 18 K. G. Gupte and Dhanaji asked the people to listen to the Mamlatdar and the people became quiet.

HANDCUFFS REMOVED.

Five Panchnamas were made and the Mamlatdar asked the Police Inspector to remove the handcuffs and to take the arrested persons down guarded by the police. In that manner four persons were brought down. Others fled away. There was no belt and revolver on the Police Inspector. He was wearing a Khaki shirt, Khaki shorts and a turban. Panchnamas were given to Shantaram who kept them in his bag.

The police party then started to go down. The witness and the Mamlatdar followed them. When they came down they found the crowd near the bunyan tree in an excited mood. They had sticks and wood pieces in their hands. The witness, Shantaram orderly of Mr. Patil and Dr. Fadke went to the brook to drink water. The Mamlatdar and other people had gone ahead.

FIRING BEGINS.

When the witness was returning from the brook, stones were being pelted and the witness was hit on his neck by a stone Shantaram was also hit. Both of them then hid under a bush. They had hardly done so when fire was opened. It lasted for five to ten minutes. When they felt that shots were being fired at a distance they came out from their hiding and found that the police were running at a distance and firing. Some people were there while some of them chased the police. The Police went to the village. There were about 100 to 150 persons chasing the Police.

CAN'T IDENTIFY.

The witness did not see the Mamlatdar after he hid in the bush. When he and Shantaram were just coming out of their hiding place, two or three persons rushed at them shouting that they were the culprits. There were some people (Agris) from Chirner who told the assailants that the witness was the orderly of the Mamlatdar and he should be left alone. Witness was unable to identify the assailants or the people from Chirner who asked the assailants to stay their hands.

Witness then proceeded further and he found the body of Mr. Joshi the Mamlatdar. There was still life in him. Dr. Fadke put some powder on the right side of the Mamlatdar where he was hit with a bullet, and went away. In a few minutes the Mamlatdar breathed his last. The body of Shevde the Forest Round Guard was lying nearby. There were four of five other bodies also all of them with bullets wounds and bleeding.

BAG SNATCHED AWAY.

While the witness and Shantaram were standing near the dead body of the Mamlatdar some people rushed at them and snatched away the bag from Shantaram. He was not able to identify them.

The witness then removed the body of the Mamlatdar to hirner with the help of two Brahmins of Chirner, the Talati of Kelva and one or two other persons. Shantaram was with the witness all the time. When they reached the chavdi they saw the Police who had fled from the hill waiting there. The asked them to run away as the people were chasing them and the Police acted on that advice.

The witness then placed the dead body of the Mamlatdar in the motor car of Mr. Shanker Chimniram Atavne. While they were about to start Shantaram the Police Inspector's orderly told him that not only did he lose his bag but along with it the Panchnamas and the revolver of his "Saheb" was also lost. The witness then came to Panvel and handed over the body to the Doctor in the dispensary.

SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fadke witnesses stated that he made a statement before the sub-Divisional Magistrate at Panvel at about 1-0 p.m. on September 29 or 30. He did not know if statements of any more persons were recorded His statement was recorded in the Kacheri, but before that he was called by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to the Dak bungalow.

## CHIRNER RELIEF AND DEFENCE COMMITTEE

### Appeal For Funds.

A representative committee of Bombay citizens has been formed for giving all possible legal and financial aid to the accused who standing trial at Panvel in what is known as the Chirner Firing Case. The Committee propose to extend help to victims of the Chirner Firing as also the dependents of the victim. The Committee appeal to the public of Bombay to subscribe to the fund. The Committee consists of Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, President, Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, Vice-President. Members:—Messrs. Lalji Naranji, Raja Narayanlal Bansilal, L. B. Bhopatkar Nagindas T. Master, Solicitor. Treasurer Bhausaheb Puranik of Panvel. Secretaries:—Messrs. S. C. Joshi Advocate and H. N. Joshi.

## APPEAL BY SHOLAPUR ACCUSED.

Bhagwat Vinayak Mahajan and Dr. Krishnaji Antrolekar who were sentenced to ten years and 4 others who received lesser terms for alleged conspiracy to set fire to the Police Chowki during the riots in May last, have filed an appeal in the High Court.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared on behalf of the accused.

Their Lordships admitted the appeals.

### Two Chembur Satyagrahis Released.

Messrs. A. Y. Samant and D. R. Patankar who were arrested at Chembur have been released from Trichinopoly Jail. They were received at Chembur and were taken to their homes in a procession.

## SITUATION IN BURMA QUIET.

—:o:—

### A Committee Formed.

RANGOON, Jan. 5.

With the exception of a scare in Lamadaw quarter in the forenoon and stray assaults, the situation has been quiet since the last report, though there is great tension. Bus and tram service in the affected area are still suspended, shops and bazaars closed, and business in the vicinity is on a restricted scale. The police continue to patrol the area.

A representative meeting of influential Chinese and Burmese was held in the Police Commissioners Office, to-day, under the Chairmanship of the Divisional Commissioner to discuss ways and means of restoring order among the Burmese and Chinese. A small committee composed of Burmese and Chinese with power to coopt, under the Chairmanship of the Police Commissioner was formed.

It is understood that the Government will not issue any more communiques regarding the Tharrawaddy situation unless extraordinary developments take place. It is stated that the situation is well in hand. A number of rebels who crossed the Pegu Yomas to find an outlet in Pegu district found their way blocked. Some were captured and other fled back into the jungles.—A. P.

## REPLY TO MR. B. DAS.

Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the Press:—

My attention has been drawn to a circular letter addressed by Mr. B. Das M.L.A., whip of the Nationalist Party to the elected members of the Assembly on the difficulties of coalition between different groups to present united opposition to the Government. Mr. Das refers to the "lack of firm tone of the Independants under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah in matter of fiscal policy—particularly to their support of Imperial preference last winter session at Delhi" as one of the obstacles to such coalition. As the Public are aware Mr. Jinnah was as emphatic and vehement in his opposition to Imperial preference as any other elected member of the Assembly. Under the duress of the threat of the withdrawal of the Protective duty by the Government, Mr. Jinnah was forced to support the tariff to save the Bombay Mill Industry from imminent collapse. Mr. Sanmukham Chetty moved the amendment and the Independent Party accorded their support. Sir Cawasji Jehangir was amongst those who supported the Chetty Amendment; yet the Nationalist Party could absorb Mr. Chetty and Sir Cawasji during the last Simla Session without demanding recantation as condition precedent to their joining the Party.

Mr. Das refers to the past Association of Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya with the Nationalist Party to prop up its tottering prestige. Those who revolted against the policy of Pundit Malaviya and deserted him at critical hour are hardly justified in dragging in his honoured name to lend them a reflected glory. Mr. Das very conveniently forgets had the Independant Party under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah also once included Pundit Malaviya amongst its members. The Nationalist Party that Pundit Malaviya created with help of Stalwart Nationalists like Messrs. Kelkar and Aney has ceased to exist. Out of its ashes has grown up a heterogenous group, shining in borrowed feathers, which includes, as Mr. Das proudly points out, "my friend Sir Harising Gour" of Simon Commission fame as one of its the leading lights.

Mr. Das has raised the bogey of "Muslim insistence on Jinnah's fourteen points for Hindu-Muslim agreement" as another obstacle to united action. Mr. Jinnah's fourteen points were never incorporated in the aims and objects of the Independent Party, however strongly individual members might have felt the justice of the demands. Perpetuating communal parties is hardly the best method of approach to organising vigorous opposition. Mr. Das would have been well-advised to point out the urgent need of cooperation amongst elected members in face of the threatened danger to fundamental rights of the people rather than emphasise imaginary differences and attempt to create communal parties

## SWADESHI GETS FOOTHOLD IN BANDRA.

### Huge Success Of Swadeshi Bazaar.

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Jan. 6.

The maiden efforts of the Suburban Swadeshi Bazaar Committee was crowned with huge success especially on the closing day Sunday 4th, when there was an enormous rush of visitors. Throughout the 12 days, the average attendance was one thousand despite the levying of an entrance fee. On most days there was a predominance of Catholics as probably that certain local Catholic organizations were providing the evening's entertainment.

On Sunday evening, Mr. J. S Pereira, Chairman of the Bandra School Board, presided at the closing ceremony and distributed prizes to the winners of the Charkha and Takli spinning competition. Mrs. Ratanben Mehta the prime mover and conceiver of the whole show, expressed her joy at the success of the bazaar and was profuse in her sincere thanks to those who contributed towards it. To Mr. J. S. Pereira, she said, she owed the first and deep debt of gratitude as he was instrumental chiefly giving the grounds for the bazaar, then she thanked the Catholic population who flocked to her intense joy, daily. Then she went through the gamut of all the workers, volunteers etc., and finally thanked Sir Lallubhai for his ready and most willing help as Chairman of the Committee.

Sir Lallubhai, expressing his delight at the success of the bazaar, paid a tribute to the energetic and indefatigable Mrs Mehta and suggested the opening in Bandra of a Swadeshi Stores so as to continue the good work of the bazaar. He hoped that Bandra residents would give their full patronage to this stores when established.

Mr. J. S. Pereira after distributing the prizes to the successful competitors, congratulated the winners and also the Committee on the grand success they had achieved.

The bazaar was then declared closed.

## HARTAL AT BANDRA.

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Jan. 6.

Yesterday evening Bandra residents returning from their duties in Bombay were surprised to find the bus, the taxi and the victoria stands completely deserted. As the owners or drivers of these vehicles are mostly Mahomedans, a complete hartal in vehicular traffic was observed in memory of the late Mohamed Ali. The Mahomedan shops in the town were also closed, and the butchers at the slaughter house did no slaughtering. Consequently Bombay and the Suburbs had do without flesh meat to-day.

## DAMAGES CLAIM AGAINST RAILWAY.

### Goods Destroyed In Transit.

Justice Sir N. W. Kemp at the High Court heard the suit filed by Kasumali Sheikh, a merchant of Mysore, claiming Rs. 3085 as damages from the G.I.P. Railway.

PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

Mr. U. S. Vakil, instructed by Messrs. Ramanlal and Himatlal represented the plaintiffs, and Sir J. B. Kanga, Advocate General for the defendents.

The plaintiff's case was that 101 bags of "Kopara" were sent from a station on M. S. M. Ry. to the plaintiffs at Delhi. The goods were transhipped at Hotgi Station to the defendant Co.'s railway to be carried to Delhi. At an intermediate station on the way the wagon caught fire, destroyed all the goods including the plaintiff's consignment. The plaintiff alleged that the negligence of the defendant Co.'s servants was responsible for the loss of the goods.

"NO NEGLIGENCE".

His Lordship, in dismissing the plaintiff's claim, held that no negligence was proved on the part of the defendant Co., and further that in any event the defendant were absolved from all liability under the terms of the "owner's risk note' which though executed by another person was under the authority of the plaintiff.

## SADANAND'S CASE POSTPONED AGAIN.

### He Accepts Responsibility For Printing.

For the third time the judgment in the case against Mr. S. Sadanand, Editor of the "Free Press Journal", on a charge under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act was postponed by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Tuesday. On Monday the judgment was not delivered because when the Magistrate said he wanted to observe the formality of recording a copy of the Congress Bulletin from which the extract was published in the "Free Press Journal" the defence solicitor applied for time to consult the counsel.

COURT'S PRIVILEGES.

When the case was called out on Tuesday Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan counsel for the accused said he objected to any further evidence being recorded at that stage when everything was over and the case was actually fixed for judgment. Counsel cited a case from 27 Calcutta Weekly Notes in support of his contention.

Mr. Kirke-Smith said that under Section 540 of the Criminal Procedure Code the Magistrate was entitled to summon any person as a witness at any stage of the proceedings if his evidence appears to be essential to the just decision of the case.

The Magistrate overruled the objection and Deputy-Inspector Kothare was called in the box.

OVERRULED AGAIN.

When witness produced a copy of the Congress Bulletin dated November 8 Mr. Talyarkhan again objected on the ground that it was unadmissible because it was not proved to have been issued by the War Council or any other unlawful association.

The Magistrate overruled the objection but recorded it.

In reply to the Court Mr. Kothare said that the copy of the Congress Bulletin was purchased by one of his men in the street. The Editor of the particular issue of the Congress Bulletin was convicted. Sjt. Jayant Dalal the first editor of the Congress Bulletin had filed a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

NOT A SATYAGRAHI.

Mr. Talyarkhan asked in cross-examination: Are you a member of the satyagraha committee?

Witness: No.

Do you know where it is published?—No.

Nor have you any personal knowledge as to who produces it?—No.

In reply to further questions witness stated that he said that the Bulletin was published by the Satyagraha Committee because it was said so in the Bulletin itself. He had no personal knowledge.

Asked if he wanted to say anything further on the fresh evidence Mr. Sadanand said that he adhered to his previous statement that he accepted technical responsibility for the publication, but he really did not know whether the extracts published were from the Congress Bulletin or not.

The Magistrate reserved judgment till Wednesday.

## Thana Mahal Agriculturists.

### CONFERENCE TO AIR GRIEVANCES.

### PLEA FOR REMISSION OF ASSESSMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, January 4.

The first session of the Conference of agriculturists of the north Sashti Taluka, which is known as Thana Mahal, was held to-day at Ghansoli, a village about five miles from Thana, under the presidentship of Sjt. Manmohandas Lallubhai Pratap, when full consideration was given to the numerous grievances of the agriculturists of Thana Mahal, the most outstanding being their inability to pay assessment this year on account of the 50 per cent. fall in prices of paddy, and to the several disabilities from which the agriculturists suffer on account of the Forest policy of Government.

More than 2,000 agriculturists attended the Conference and showed by their presence and participation in the deliberations of the conference how intensely they felt about their grievances. In all twenty resolutions were passed, and a large number of pleaders who had come from Thana took part in the conference, either by moving or seconding the several resolutions.

At the outset the opening ceremony of the Khadi Bhandar was performed at the hands of Mr. K. R. Godbole, the "Dictator" of Thana.

REMISSION OF ASSESSMENT URGED.

The following is the important resolution passed at the Conference:—

"That Government increased assessment in view of the rise in price of land and paddy in 1927. But, at present, the prices of land and paddy having gone down by 50 per cent., it is impossible for the agriculturists to pay the assessment, which has been increased out of all propertions. Taking this fact into consideation, Government should recover assessment according to the former Settlement, and also give them facility in allowing them to pay half the amount of assessment next year. If this suggestion is not acceptable to Government, and if they are going to recover assessment according to the new Settlement, then this Conference requests the Government to allow the agriculturists to pay assessment in the shape of paddy according to the rate of paddy fixed in the new Settlement, namely, Rs. 60 to 65 for 20 maunds of paddy, and if it is not convenient for Government to take paddy, then this Conference requests the Government to give them remission of 50 per cent. in the payment of assessment. A copy of this resolution will be sent to the Government and if within one month's time, Government fail to grant the prayers contained in the resolution, the Conference will meet again at Ghansoli and decide as to the future line of action.

By another resolution which was passed unanimously, the Conference expressed its opinion that the present movement in the country is beneficial to the interests of agriculturists, congratulated the leaders and volunteers who had to suffer hardships, and entered an emphatic protest against the policy of repression pursued by Government.

A resolution requesting the agriculturists of Thana Mahal to settle their disputes, civil or criminal through village Panchayats was also passed.

The President explained, by quoting facts and figures, how the method adopted by Government in fixing the enchanced assessment by reference to the rise in the value of land and paddy without taking into account the disproportionate rise in the wages and the cost of production had been faulty and he challenged the Government to cultivate, by way of an experiment about 10 acres of land, in Ghansoli and to satisfy themselves as to what their net gain would be.

## STOP PRESS

SIND COMMISSIONER'S THREAT

KARACHI, Jan. 6.

The Commissioner in Sind has issued a press note this morning regretting that it has become necessary to apply the provisions of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act and Ordinance Nine to Sind in consequence of the activities of certain bodies. The Commissioner adds: "The danger of disturbance of public tranquility has now reached a point at which more rigorous methods must be employed by the Government."

After warning the general public that any collection of persons assembled for demonstrations will be liable to be dispersed by force, the Commissioner calls upon law-abiding and self-respecting sections of the community to combine together to put an end to elements of lawlessness and disorder that are now destroying the fair reputation of Sind.—A. P.

300 POLICEMEN RAID CONGRESS OFFICES

KARACHI, Jan. 6.

In pursuance of the Government's declaration of all Congress organisations (totalling thirteen) in Karachi unlawful associations the Karachi police carried out all-night raid last night of the premises occupied by the various Congress bodies.

Three hundred policemen participated in the raid and as their plans had been kept secret the local Satyagrahis were astonished when shortly after midnight they were called upon to make hurried exit from their places of sojourn.

Distressed Congressmen went from place to place seeking refuge but as the raid was simultaneous they were forced to take shelter with friends in the neighbourhood. No arrests were made.

Police carried away everything they found in the various premises, including furniture, papers and even shops of Satyagrahis which they conveyed to the police station in lorries after locking and sealing all Congress premises. The raid lasted from midnight till 5-30 this morning.—A. P.

### Moulvi A. N. K. Yawar Returns To Kabul.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Jan. 5.

Following successful conclusion of the pacification of Ghilzais Moulvi Allahi Nawaz Khan Yawar has returned to Kabul from Mukar.—A. P.

**UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS,**
Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road.

Wednesday, 7th January, at 6 p.m.
Short Talk on
New Year Resolutions.

Followed by Questions and Answers.

MILIWAT
ELECTRIC BULBS
FOR
QUALITY — ECONOMY
THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENG.Co
11 TAMARIND LANE BOMBAY.

**TO LET**

An attractive FLAT on the third floor of RAVAL BUILDING, No. 2, Lamington Road, opposite N. Powell & Co. with electric lights, fans, etc. and gas arrangements to Vegetarian Hindus on a monthly rent of Rs. 185. Apply OWNER, Third Floor.

**5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS**

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

**D. I. Dixon & Co., Ltd.**
Structural and Sanitary Engineers
Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay

To, THE
**DIAMOND USERS.**

please enquire for your wants at the following address: where DIAMONDS ARE IMPORTED ONLY FROM RIGHT SOURCES, and where your purchases will be found most economical and safe and saving immense wealth.

BRANCH OFFICE:
CHIMANLAL PRATAP-CHAND,
175, China Bazar Road,
MADRAS.
Telephone No. 6896.

HEAD OFFICE:
BHOGILAL LEHERCHAND,
114-116, Zaveri Bazar,
BOMBAY—2.
Telephone No.—
Office: 24437.
Residence: 86047.

*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1031.

## PLAYING WITH WORDS.

A wave of optimism passed over the supporters of the London Conference towards the end of the last week when a number of special cables to Indian papers announced that the British Government had all but decided to accept the principle of responsibility in the Central Government. The report seemed to be based on some tenable ground of hope, to the friends of the Conference as several British papers including the "Manchester Guardian" wrote about the same time in a somewhat "sympathetic" manner on the topic of responsibility at the Centre. We could not help being sceptical about the report as of any other vaguely stated idea, for in the first place, it is one thing to accept a principle and quite a different thing to work it out in details. And when we hear of "responsibility with adequate safeguards," we cannot be much impressed till we know what are the safeguards that are contemplated. We know what that expression means when a man like Dr. Sapru uses it, but not when, say, the "Times" uses it. The only thing stated with any definiteness by the "Times" was that the Conference would go further in respect of responsibility at the Centre than the Government of India's Despatch did. But that meant little more than going farther than the Simon Report.

There can be no doubt, however, that Dr. Sapru's speech made a deep impression upon the Conference and the British Press. He made out that under the present conditions in India any Government not responsible to the people, that is to say, lacking in the full support of the people was foredoomed to failure. It was no credit to any Government, he said, to have jailed in a few months fifty to sixty thousand Indians, some of whom were universally held in the highest esteem, and he added: "You won't be able to rule India by the ordinary law of the land and it will be a matter of shame for your Government, if of pain to us, if you should have day in and day out to pass Ordinances or establish military Government in India." Referring to the critics' doubts about the efficiency of the Law and Order Department under Indian control, he very pertinently asked if any Indian Government could possibly do worse than the present Government had done. In short he is understood to have made out a very strong case for the transference of the whole of Central Government reserving only Army and Foreign Policy as Crown Subjects for a brief temporary period, recommending at the same time that in order to enable Indians to acquire experience in Army matters the Viceroy should appoint an Indian Army Minister, who would, in the transitional period be responsible to him. The "Manchester Guardian" is right in supposing that Dr. Sapru spoke for the Moderates and that his proposals may be taken in essentials as the minimum to satisfy the Moderates.

Lord Reading's reply to Dr. Sapru shows the danger of relying upon vague assurances of the principle of responsibility being acceptable to the British, "subject to safeguards," without knowing what are the intended safeguards. He declared that he was prepared to go to the full length of responsibility of the executive to the legislature and then arded to this dose of seeming generosity the qualification dear to those who mean, all the same "to hold" India, that his offer was subject to "necessary reservations and safeguards." After referring to a number of safeguards he said as regards Finance the control of exchange and currency must, pending the establishment of a reserve bank be left with the Viceroy. And as regards Law and Order, he said that though the department was to be transferred to the provinces—he did not say to the provincial Ministers—"the over-riding power must be left with the Viceroy to act in cases where disorder covered a wider area." We have no doubt that even the Moderates would regard that responsibility without the transfer of Finance and Law and Order was but a constitutional fraud. They must have realised by now that they have nearly exhausted their resources of argument in support of their modest demands. They will soon realise that something more than argumentation is necessary to persuade the British to relinquish their self-imposed trusteeship of India.

## FINANCING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

—:o:—

The paper submitted by Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao of the Wilson College to the Fourteenth Conference of the Indian Economic Association at Lahore on the problems of Industrial Finance in India makes instructive reading. India has fully realised that without scientific and large-scale industrialisation she will not be able to obtain a front place in the comity of civilised nations of the world. Capital is truly the life-blood of modern large-scale industries: and the problem of co-ordinating and developing the capital resources and directing them to fertilise industries through the banking institutions is of great importance to an industrially backward country like India. Indian industries are to-day greatly handicapped, due to lack of large and adequate capital resources, both as regards scientific and mechanical equipment and also as regards large-scale operations. The example of the wonderful industrial progress made by Germany during the latter half of the 19th century and the part played by the great German Industrial Banks in the organisation and the development of industries should be of considerable instructive value to modern India which is on the threshold of great economic and political changes. The problem is being thrashed out by the various Provincial and the Central Banking Enquiry Committees; we hope that the Central Banking Enquiry Committee will fully recognise the close relation which exists between banking and the economic development of a country and will make far-reaching recommendations especially as regards the development of industrial banking. Insufficient as the growth of banking in India has been, its development unfortunately has been one-sided. It has unduly emphasized the commercial side. This is mainly due to the fact that most of the important banks are non-Indian or are under non-Indian management. These banks are not interested in the development of indigenous industries and the present unsatisfactory state of affairs is also due to the apathy of the state in India in this matter. The place of industrial banks has been taken by the Managing Agency system, but this system has serious drawbacks. The inefficient and unsatisfactory nature of this system was emphasised by the Tariff Board inquiry into the Bombay Textile Industry. It is obvious that no great industrial progress can be expected in this country under the existing conditions; and unless great efforts are made, aided by State-help, to organise banks for the purpose of financing sound industrial concerns the hopes of seeing India as a highly industrialised nation would be in vain.

## A POONA JUBILEE.

The numerous felicitations received by the 'Kesari" of Poona, from all quarters, on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee are justly deserved by that paper, which is a worthy legacy of its founder Lokamanya Tilak. The "Kesari" is a recognised institution in Maharashtra and wields on the people of the province an influence which any other provincial paper may envy. It has been all along a People's Paper, and may be fairly called a maker of modern political Maharashtra. Considering the enormous risks and restraints to which the vernacular Press is subjected in this land, the success of the paper is most remarkable both from the business and the propagandist point of view and speaks volumes for the ability, devotion and enterprise of its promoters. We trust that in the eventful days to come as in the days of the Lokamanya the paper will keep in the very vanguard of Indian Nationalism.

## POET OR POLITICIAN?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As a poet and philosopher, Dr. Iqbal has few rivals, but as a politician he has proved himself a total failure. His presidential address leads one to conclude that he is voicing the opinion of reactionary elements in the Punjab. The specific prescribed by the Doctor is worse than the disease.

The discordant note tuned by him will be rightly deplored by my brothers-in-faith. It is a pity that he totally forgot the fact that the season and the soil are not congenial for sowing the communal seed. It will be neither in the interest of British, Muslims or Hindus to solve the problem of India's advance on communal lines. If the question of representation is settled as the Nawab of Bhopal and some other Muslim delegates desire it, then the cause of unpleasantness vanishes. The learned Doctor harped much on the "People of the Book". Well and good. But may I ask him to recollect the words of the Prophet Mahomed (may his soul rest in peace) also who says, "Love of motherland is a part of religion." I am afraid this important saying slipped from the memory of Sir Mahomed Iqbal. This noble principle is not only useful but it will serve the best interest of the community and country Not only Indians, but even Europeans realize that peace and prosperity in this land can only result through Hindu-Muslim unity.

The community will listen to those like the Nawab of Bhopal who have done some solid work rather than follow the wrong track on which the learned Doctor is trying to put them.

I must stop now, but not before saying, "Dear Doctor, don't dabble in politics."—Yours, etc.

AMIRUDDIN GUNMAKER.
Bhopal, Jan. 4.

## INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

I.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—You are to be congratulated for your editorial in this morning's issue regarding the coming elections to the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. There can be no doubt that there is a growing feeling that the out-going committee has not moved with the trend of events in the country during the last year and it is high time that some real Nationalists are returned to the committee of the Chamber at the ensuing election

There can be no divorce between politics and commerce so far as this country is concerned. Yet, when the Indian Merchants' Chamber so far back as the year 1923 had actively cooperated with political organizations on the boycott of British goods and British Empire goods as a protest against the treatment meted out to Indians in Kenya, when it came to a question of doing the same thing in the year of grace 1930, when national feeling was growing by leaps and bounds, the Committee goes so far as to forget what the Chamber did a few years ago and tries to take shelter under the advice obtained from a lawyer that boycott is 'ultra vires' of the rules of the Chamber. Consistency, it has been said, is a rare virtue and nowhere else was it so curiously shown as it was shown by the Committee of the Chamber at a most critical juncture in the history of India. The only effective reply which the general body of members can give to the acts of omission and commission of the old Committee is to return to the new committee such persons as would truly reflect the real feeling of the commercial community of this important city.—Yours, etc.

A MEMBER.
January, 5.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The election of a new committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber takes place now.

Will you, in the interest of purity of election, allow me to appeal to members not to part with the official voting papers, either blank signed or partly filled in, and hand them over to candidates or their over-zealous agents?

Such methods have been practised in the past, and as similar attempts may be made again, I have to hang up this sign of "beware" so that the election is decided by free voting as it should be.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

## *INGLORIOUS RECORD*

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The retiring Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has to its credit such a record of sins of omission and commission as to merit an unceremonious dismissal. Whilst it is understandable that all cannot agree with the protagonists of the national movement in all its manifestations, it is inconceivable that any patriotic Indian should demur to the cause of Swadeshi which is the most important and constructive 'bonne bouche' in the Congress programme. What has the Committee to show in support of Swadeshi? The late Mr. Gokhale once said that all who supported the Swadeshi movement by thoughts, words and deeds were devotees in the service of their Motherland. Though Gandhiji has raised the criterion by calling upon all true sons and daughters of India to justify their title by their carrying out into effective practice the pledge of Swadeshi, this retiring Committee has the ignominous record of seeking refuge behind the elastic interpretation of the Chamber's rules to dam the onrushing tide of patriotic urge on the part of the general body of its members to commit the Chamber frankly and fearlessly to the approval of the movement to boycott foreign, and particularly British goods. In their deliberations the various international conferences working under the auspices of the League of Nations—which is supposed to be the guardian of international morality and amity—considered that in order to prevent all future wars one method of bringing the recalcitrant country to see reason was to handicap it commercially A country like India that is sternly resolved to win her freedom without any other support than self-help and the doctrine of non-violence cannot be denied the use of a weapon, the validity of which is blessed by the highest authority on international ethics. Again, is there any earthly chance for us to support the old and encourage new industries in India, so long as our existing political and consequential economic subjection is perpetuated? Under the circumstances it is impossible for any person gifted with commonsense to contend that Indian commercial and industrial interests can be safeguarded and promoted without an active participation in the political field. The members of the retiring Committee who appear to be working on the theory of bottling Indian commercial interests into air-tight jars for fear of political contamination have forfeited all claims to represent such interests. The duty of the general body is, therefore, plain and simple. At next week's election they should support such candidates only who will lead the Chamber aright and bring it into tune with the present crescendo of nationalist spirit in the country.—Yours etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

# ABRACADABRA OF HINDU MARRIAGE.

—:o:—

## "Easy Way To Heaven."

(By Dr. G. V, Deshmukh, President, Anti-Priestcraft Association).

The prevention of child marriage in this country of religions has stirred up the old orthodoxy and the cry of religion in danger is again heard on all sides. The Varnashram Dharma Conferences are doing their best to make the Hindu religion look odius in the eyes of all nation loving Indians. The eternal principles of Hindu religion can never be degraded by any interested parties. They are vindicated by the modern science and stand out clear and pure like mountain peaks in clear weather. But what about the child marriage which is the stirring cause of all this trouble? And is the religion invaded by preventing it by law?

### MARRIAGE IS NOT RELIGION

To begin with Religion is without beginning and end, and created without human agency. It is Anadi Anant and Apoureshaiya, like the Vedas if you like. None of these attributes can be applied to marriage. Marriage may have been made a sacrament by priests of Hindu religion and Christianity to suit the exigencies of time, even to improve the state of society then existing, but it cannot be regarded as religion, not having the primary qualities of religion. First it cannot be without human agency. No human beings no marriage. That is simple enough. The religious people will be the first to deny that mating of animals can be called a marriage. So, it is human. Is it without a beginning? In the Vedas Shwetketu is the first who started marriage and old and blind Dirghatama started the idea of one husband only to a woman; because Pradyumni, his wife, chucked the silly old dotard: but the subsequent moral history of this old roue after be regained his eyesight is too disgusting to write. He procreates children from the wife of the king who saved him from drowning; and this is the sage who bound women to one husband, not only during the life but also after the death of the husband. He is responsible for all the miserable lives of all the Hindu women, as being destined to be widows and later child widows after child marriages came in. Shame on the intelligence of the people who allow themselves to be guided for all times to come, by the advice of an old debauche!

### RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE SPREAD FROM HINDUS

Religious marriage among the Romans was only a contract. It became a sacrament and religion after Christianity. The Christians took it from the Hindus and I believe that the idea of associating religion with marriage spread from Hindus all over the world. Aryans and Chaldeans came in contact in Mesopotamia and Sind and Punjab and whereas Aryans took many parts of Atharvaveda from the Chaldeans, parts relating to propitious times, and magic and even the institution of a Purohit the Chaldeans and Babylonians possibly adopted this idea of a sacrament from the Aryans. The Jews adopted it and Moses made it compulsory for all the Jews and Christianity spread it in the West. The Athavaveda was not included at first in the real Vedic religion. It was always Trayi Vidya. It ever excluded the Atharvaveda. There were only three priests before at the sacrifice. Hotri, Udgatri. Advaryu, Many of the degenerations of Hindu character and religion were due to this inclusion of Atharvaveda which the earlier sages rigidly excluded from the Hindu religion. The spread of the institution of marriage over the world can be traced from the definite beginning however antiquated and the institution is human and therefore cannot be included in religion in the highest sense. If marriage as such cannot be religion, how can child marriage, at a time when nature herself does not intend marriage, be called religion?

### AUTHORITIES FOR CHILD MARRIAGE

But can child marriage be explained in India? I think it can very well be explained on (1) the hocus pocus grounds of religion, (2) and history as the commotion over the prevention of child marriage has not subsided and is going on religious grounds I will take the so-called religious grounds first.

"Manu" the first authority for child marriage as well as in other religious matters says:—

A man of thirty should marry a child of twelve.

Later on other Smriticars were not satisfied with this age of 12 for the girl. They disapprove and condemn this age of 12 and an unmarried girl of 12 reaches the lowest depth of degradation as untouchable and unclean as a Vrishali and the father, mother, brother and three generations are sent to hell and given the most horrible and disgusting Drink by later Smriticars like Parashar and Marichi.

The ingenuity displayed by the later Smritcars must be admired. Hindu religion like other religions has two sides. The real religious side, the philosophy of religion was so well developed during the Upnishad times that later sages could not add one iota to the sublime knowledge or the noble ideas of the other Rishis. Not even the religious thought of the whole world in the last five thousand years has added anything to the sublime conceptions of religion and universe of Upnishads in spite of the progress of science.

### "DIET, DRINK AND MARRIAGE"

Now what were these clever sages to do? They fell on the worldly side of the Hindu religion. The religion of "diet, drink and marriage"—the religion of "Mansa, Madya and Maithun," Divinity was brought into all these departments and an honest Hindu must admit that the Hindu religion at the present time consists of nothing else but "Diet, Drink and Marriage." What is caste system but the same? There are over three thousand castes in this country only distinguished by their not intermarriage and interdining. What is untouchability but the same in other form? The whole of the modern Hinduism moves therefore on these hinges of Mansa 'Madya and Maithun.

The later Smritikars like Parashara and others and Parashar is the authority of Kali Yuga started classifying the marriageable girls according to age with the powerful ability of a modern chmist of a Botanist or Becteriologist. The unmarried girls were classified into "Gauri" of the age of eight years, "Rohini" of the age of nine years and Kanya of the age of ten years (Parashara). The author of "Prayoga Parijataka" refines on this, and there is a further classification of a Shaishavi of seven years.

### EASY WAY TO HEAVEN

In the days of Smritis and Sutras with Aryans well established with the real religious side exhausted by the authorities of Upnishades, The people getting too luxurious or lazy to follow the difficult path of salvation. Some easy method had to be found to go to heaven and here it is:—

"If you give a "Gauri" in marriage you go to the top of heaven; If you give a "Rohini" in marriage you go to the abode of Vishnu, Vaikunth; and if you give a "Kanya" in marriage you go straight to where Brahma resides:

But these temptations may not work; therefore again the severe punishment.

"You go to hell if you give a daughter in marriage after 12 years of age."

The result of all this was that the eight years were considered the best age from religious point of view for marriage; and this Gauri business was loudly shouted during the time the law was passed for preventing child marriage. Blind followers if sightless priests! Have you ever given a thought why this eight years "Gauri" limit came into marriage when you shout "Religion in Danger"?

Do you find any authority in Vedas or Upanishads or Brahmans or Aranyakas or other books of the joint family of Hinduism for this classification, this prize, this abuse, this imprecation?

Yet this was accepted by the Hindu religion and thousands of fathers for thousands of years sacrificed their undeveloped daughters on the altar of Hindu religion.

## *NOTES OF THE DAY*

**Muslim Women's Appeal.**

At a public meeting held in Calcutta to discuss some reports of communal wrangles at the London Conference, the Chairman of the meeting read out a remarkable letter which he had received from the Bengal Moslem Women's Association. The letter 'inter alia' stated: "At a moment when fight for freedom has reached its most intense stage in the country the communal wrangles at the Round Table Conference have asumed such an ugly proportion that we from the seclusion of the home feel it our bounden duty to raise our voice of protest against it and draw the attention of the male members of the community to the necessity for giving up all communal demands and join hands with our Hindu brethren in presenting a united front to the Britishers." "Let us spare ourselves the humiliation of seeking favoured treatment," the letter proceeded to say, "and thus sacrificing the greater interest of the nation to narrow communal interest. To make Mahomedans really powerful we must act in co-operation with our Hindu brethren." The appeal of the Moslem Women's Association is no doubt in response to the silent but powerful appeal of the heroic struggle for National freedom now carried on by Hindu and Muslim Nationalists, Muslim women not excepted.

**Bane Of Separation.**

The Moslem Women's Association did not rest content with a vague appeal. They submitted a definite resolution for adoption at the public meeting. The resolution stated: "whereas the separate is inimical to the progress of the country and such unfair advantage would only retard the progress of the community, the Bengal Moslem Women's Association record their strongest protest against the system of separate electorate." It may be noted that the Association recognise the separate electores are inimical not only to the interests of the country but also to the interests of the Muslim community itself. It is superuous to add that the substance of the resolution was enthusiastically accepted by the public meeting. The meeting also passed another resolution, moved by Dr. Radha Kumud Mukerjee, which stated: "Failing any satisfactory solution of Hindu Moslem problems, this meeting resolves that the settlement of minority problems by the League of Nations as embodied in the Minorities Guarantee Treaties to which India and the British Empire are already bound as original members of the League be made applicable to India." In so far as outside assistance is necessary, the League may be expected to have more expert knowledge and to be more disinterested than the present British Parliament.

**A Disappointed Delegate.**

U. Ba Pe, one of the Burman "delegates" to the Round Table Conference. "He declares," according to Reuter, "that the delay in getting on with the Burma question is very unsatisfactory." In other words his ruth tactics having failed he is exasperated at his inability to bring about an immediate and complete betrayal of Burma. One can well understand his anger. But his attack on Indian "delegates" is much too clumsy even to be sly. The responsibility for U. Ba Pe's disappointment—he need not lose all hope yet—rests with public opinion in Burma which is against unconditional isolation. But like many other similar "representatives", he dare not recognise public opinion. And when he talks of "mistrust in Burma" he really refers to misgiving of those who revel in their docile readiness to be led by the nose against their country's interests.

**An International Scandal.**

It sounds incredible, yet it is a fact that von Hindenburg, the President of the German Republic, is still on the list of 'War criminals'. He is a man who is universally respected for utter integrity of character and complete loyalty to the Republic. The Allied powers have praised his presidentship as enthusiastically as they have welcomed the entry of Germany into the League of Nations. Yet "War mentality" still appears supreme over ordinary decency. It is difficult to imagine how those responsible for it can be proud of such an abominable scandal. Is all talk of peace and high ideals of the League of Nations just naked hypocrisy?

**Overwhelming Hospitality.**

"A leading Indian Delegate"—they are all leading Indian Delegates—has been confessing his happy embarrassments to the "Evening Standard" of London:—

"We are positively run off our feet. It is as though all London fears we shall not enjoy ourselves outside St. James's Palace unless we are being dined, received or toured."

If, after this, trivialities like Dominion Status and Freedom, have run off the heads of the victims of hospitality, who can blame either our "delegates" or the fugitives? Incidentally, one is reminded of the rather obvious joke of interrogation by Mr. J. H. Thomas regarding Mr. Churchill and his diet immediately preceding the Indian Empire Association speech.

# ALL-ASIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

—:0:—

## LADY DELEGATE'S IMPRESSIONS

The First All-Asia Educational Conference was announced for several weeks. People, young and old, educationalists and laymen were all alike excited over the coming event. Being the first conference in India of an international character their hopes and expectations knew no bounds. Both men and women were anxious to attend the gathering and despite all difficulties, financial and others, none was prepared to forego the pleasure. Professed educationists were doubtful whether they would have a chance to read their paper or to speak even a few words or whether the paper they laboured hard to write would fall below the mark attained by the distinguished educationists from all parts of Asia. Laymen of course thought they had no chance of actively participating in a conference of technical nature but were prepared to be satisfied even with the privilege of attending and listening to the deliberations of the First All-Asia Educational Conference.

**RETROSPECTIVE VIEW.**

The eagerly awaited event at last did come off and is a thing of the past. It is worthwhile to take a retrospective view of the event with a sedate and impartial mind and see how far the conference fulfilled the expectations of the public and what it achieved. In the first place the Conference could hardly be called an Asian Conference as there were very few people from outside India. To be exact, we were told there were altogether 52 people from different countries of Asia but there were only three or four Asian people visible to the human eye and still fewer audible to the human ear. To add to this, the lodging arrangements happened to be such that all the foreign delegates were housed seperately from the Indian delegates. Thus there was no opportunity for social contact between Indian and non-Indian delegates. The same was the case with the Indian delegates of different provinces.

**ONLY A SOCIAL CONFERENCE.**

The Conference could more appropriately have been called an Indian-Social Conference where a Chinese and a Japanese happened to be present while on his tour of India. The educational aspect of the Conference was altogether in the back-ground, if not absent. This was due to several reasons. In the first place anybody who had nothing to do with education or was even illiterate could be a delegate on a payment of rupees two. Secondly anybody who managed to get on the platform could say anything which had absolutely no reference to education. One expected to obtain some solid information about the educational ideals and progress in other Asiatic countries and instead one could here the same old controversy whether English should be the medium of instruction in India or Urdu or Hindustani. One revered professor from Calcutta University gave vent to his wrath because he thought that the Calcutta University was much maligned. Several other speakers inflicted on the audience such irrelevant speeches that the President had to intervene and remind the speaker of his subject. One gentleman who professed to be a professor evidently intended to give an original discourse but unfortunately repeated the same arguments as his predecessors.

**FIELD DAY FOR COMMUNALISTS.**

In fact our Communalists made the utmost of this golden opportunity to advertise the achievements of their own particular province and Community for consistently avoiding reference to any general educational principle. It seems the Conference gave a very short notice to the great scholars to prepare their papers, many of the papers read had very little depth of thought and knowledge behind them. Another curious feature of the Conference was that in an Asiatic Conference the Secretary for women's section was a non-Asiatic lady. It requires a great stretch of imagination to believe that a lady could not have been found in the whole of Asia leave aside, India, competent enough for the great task. It reminds me of an incident which took place in one of the Continental countries. An Irish lady of great repute was offered the presidentship of the Indian Association. She courteously declined the offer saying that in the interest of the Indians it was not desirable that she should be their President. Indians want self-Government or to be precise and to talk the current language, complete independence and yet they require a non-Indian person to guide them. How incongruous.

**A HAPPY AND INSTRUCTIVE FEATURE.**

The exhibition however was the only feature of the Conference which was not disappointing. In fact the exhibition was positively good and displayed wonderful variety of hand-work done by school boys. It was a matter of legitimate pride that the excellence in handicrafts that India once used to boast of has still continued to be her legacy even in the worst of her days. Canework, Woodwork, Needlework, Sketches, Paintings, Metelworks, and work of various other kind occupied a prominent position. The exihibition was inspiring and suggestive of new ideas. There were some Chinese paintings too exhibited which were very fine indeed.

Curiously enough people from various states of India had taken prominent part in the Conference and had contributed to it their quota of papers and exhibits. Another interesting item was the display of the physical exercises given by school boys.

**FUTURE HOPES**

Now with all that is said and done when one cooly summarises one's impressions of the unique event one had the privilege to attend and take part in, one feels that it was a gathering that has left happy and lasting memories. One met old acquaintances and friends and added to them several new ones. People of different castes and communities met as equals and dined together as brothers and sisters in the delegates' homes. Professors, Headmasters and people of importance in their respective home-localities benefited immensely by the vast gathering where they had a chance to meet their equals and superiors. But most important of all was the fact that as observed by professor Sheshadri, the Conference was a land-mark in the awakening by Asia. Babu Bhaggavandas in his scholarly address on the Unity of Asia showed that there exists a natural unity of ideals among the peoples of Asia. Conferences of this kind will therefore cement this unity. When this unity is accomplished, world-peace and brotherhood between man and man which is the ultimate goal of humanity will no longer remain a dream.

A big function such as an All-Asia Conference—and that too held for the first time—is bound to have some shortcomings. So they were present in this Conference too as has been mentioned above. Let not the motive of this criticism, however, be misunderstood. It is only made with a spirit of the deepest concern so that in the future Conferences we may show better organisation and results. It is better that we should criticise ourselves unsparingly but helpfully rather than be criticised by others with an unsympathetic mind and then damn the criticism as merely destructive.

## Arrests At Kandi.

—:0:—

KANDI (Murshidabad), Jan. 5.

Sjt. Akshoy Kumar Mistri of Juno was arrested by police as he failed to account for the number of cartridges which were recovered by police during the search of his house. The police also arrested Sjt. Nanicharan Das of Ruppur whose house was searched in connection with some theft.—A. P.

**LAW MEMBER CONFERS WITH GOVERNOR.**

MADRAS, January 6.

Apropos Mr. V. J. Patel's health, Sir Krishnan Nair, Law Member, conferred with the Governor this afternoon. It is understood the latest report of Colonel Maconochie, Superintendent of Coimbatore Jail and the detailed letter of the Bombay doctors who examined Mr. Patel, were considered. The Law Member who had been fully posted on the subject it is stated, made it clear that the matter called for prompt action by the authorities.—A. P.

## DR. SAPRU'S SCHEME.

—:0:—

### Liberal Delegation To Support.

### THE "MAIN SAFEGUARDS"

LONDON, Jan. 5.
(7-15 p.m.)

Lord Reading, on behalf of the British Liberal Delegation to the Round Table Conference, stated to-day that the Liberal Delegation would support generally Dr. Sapru's scheme and outlined the main safeguards he would like to be introduced in the future Constitution of India.—Reuter.

## *New Terms For Communal Settlement.*

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Immediately after the arrival of H. H. the Aga Khan last evening, the Muslim Delegation held a special meeting in his room at Ritz Hotel to consider the situation created by Sir C. Setalvad's speech at the last meeting of the Minorities' Sub-Committee. The Muslim Delegation feels that Sir C. Setalvad's appeal for the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim controversy will have to be examined on its merits. It was therefore made the subject of discussion at a meeting which lasted till after midnight. Twelve Muslim delegates attended the meeting. At the outset, on the motion of Begum Shah Nawaz, the meeting resolved expressing the loss that the community had sustained by the death of Mr. Mahomed Ali and offered heart-felt condolences. The resolution was carried, the delegates standing.

**SIR M. SHAFI TO MAKE STATEMENT.**

It is understood that the view was advanced on the Hindu-Muslim question that joint electorates as urged by Sir C. Setalvad could only be accepted, if the Hindus agreed to representation of the Muslims on the scale of 55 per cent. in the Punjab and 55 per cent. in Bengal. After a lengthy discussion, it is understood, the meeting decided that Sir M. Shafi should make a statement at to-day's meeting of the Minorities' Sub-Committee, in the course of which he is expected to explain the terms and conditions on which the Muslims are prepared to accept the principle of joint electorates.

It is believed, however, in well-informed circles, that the principle of joint electorates will not find support among a certain section of the Muslim Delegation, which definitely favours the retention of separate electorates, basing its claim on the Government of India's dispatch.—Reuter.

## Aga Khan Optimistic Of R. T. C. Result.

—:0:—

LONDON, Jan. 5.

H. H. the Aga Khan arrived in London this evening. Interviewed by Reuter Aga Khan said he was feeling better. He could not say what the result of the Round Table Conference would be but he was always optimist.—Reuter.

## *"DEEPLY GRIEVED"*

### *Kasturba's Wire To Mrs. Mahomed Ali.*

AHMEDABAD, January 6.

Mrs. Gandhi has sent the following cable to Mrs. Mahomed Ali, London:—

"Deeply grieved."

Messrs. Mahadev Desai, Manilal Gandhi, Devdas Gandhi who are now in Sabarmati Jail, Misaben (Miss Slade) and Imam Saheb have sent the following cable to Maulana Shaukat Ali, London:—

"Fully share your sorrow."—A. P.

AHMEDABAD, January 6.

A fire broke out at noon in the quarters occupied by the staff of the Sabarmati Jail. Two rooms were completely gutted and a third was greatly affected.

Captain Advani, the Jail Superintendent, with the whole staff hastened to the spot and with the help of convict prisoners isolated the burning portion before the arrival of fire engine.—A. P.

## INCITEMENT TO NO-TAX

—:0:—

### *MAGANLAL K. SHAH JAILED*

SURAT, January 6.

Sjt. Maganlal Kaliandas Shah of Rander Congress Committee was sentenced to-day to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default two weeks further imprisonment by the Chorasi Taluka Magistrate, Mr. B. V. Trivedi, on charge of inciting people not to pay land revenue.—A. P.

## Additional Police Force For Saran District.

—:0:—

PATNA, January 5.

The Bihar Government in a communique states that it has been decided to post a force of fifty additionnal police in certain villages within Daraull police station in Saran District for a year and to maintain the order at the expense of the inhabitants. Exemptions will be granted to Mahomedans who have taken no part in the movement against Government, and to thise members of other communities who have aitively supported Government. This area has for some time past been in a disturbed and dangerous state.—A. P.

## 15 CONVICTIONS IN JACOBABAD.

### Dictator Sent To Prison.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JACOBABAD, January 4.

The controversy regarding hoisting of the National Flag in the Municipal Park, Jacobagad, continues. 15 convictions were made to-day in this connection, "Mahatma" AngatDeva, Dictator. Radhomal, Captain ndd eeven others were asked to furnish securities under section 107 Criminal Procedure Code. For refusing they were sentenced to six months simple imprisonment. Six others including Sjt. Kodumal, Vice President, Kassumal, Secretaries were convicted to-dav under section 147, 323. Sjt. Kodumal was sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment each under section the remaining five to two months rigorous under each section the sentences to run concurrently.

# HOW BOYCOTT TELLS.

—:0:—

## NATION'S FIRM DETERMINATION.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).

BOMBAY, January 6.

The following figures as per Board of Trade Returns of exports of cotton piecegoods from United Kingdom to British India in square yards tell how India's firm determination has decreased imports. It is perhaps for the first time in the history of this country that the boycott of cloth has taken such a wonderful stand and perhaps beyond expectations of foreign manufacturers. As a matter of fact, foreign cloth is a forgotten thing today. Let there be price-cutting war against Indian mill cloth or any novel move to reintroduce their production on the part of foreign textile manufacturers, the truth has been generally realised by every living soul in this country that every imported yard of cloth means increasing poverty to our own people. In the general interest of the country, dealers in foreign cloth have resolved to sacrifice their last pie. Sales of foreign cloth are impossible and to-day there exists no willing buyer in this country. What little import still continues is mostly on account and at the risk of exporters themselves and is being sold to ignorant people under the name of "Swadeshi" in some cases only through the medium of hawkers.

**WIDENING ORBIT.**

Bengal, Assam, Behar and Orissa have stopped practically all imports which now stand 5.3 per cent. as compared with November 1919. Bombay stands second whose imports are down by 87 per cent. followed by Burma and Madras respectively. Karachi whose sea-borne trade was just developing ten years ago, shows a decrease of 41 per cent. This is perhaps due to long distance for the extreme North-Western Provinces of the hilly country. The figures of imports are as under:—

| | Novr. 1930. Sq. Yds. | Novr. 1919 Sq. Yds. | Percentage of decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay via Karachi | 7,280,900 | 12,298,300 | 40 8 per cent. |
| Bombay via other Ports | 2,648,400 | 20,323,400 | 87.0 ,, |
| Madras | 4,682,800 | 11,774,900 | 60.2 ,, |
| Bengal, Assam, Behar and Orissa | 2,956,500 | 55,697,300 | 94.7 ,, |
| Burma | 1,363,400 | 4,467,400 | 69.5 ,, |
| Total | 18,932,000 | 104,561,300 | 81.9 ,, |

## SIRDAR VALLABHBHAI JAILED.

(Continued from Page 1).

to call even some of the villagers to give evidence.

Mr. Kirke-Smith: No.

Gulam Mahomed Raimal, also attached to the Local Intelligence Department, Ahmedabad, was then called as witness.

The Magistrate asked the Public Prosecutor the object of calling the witnesses.

Mr. Kirke-Smith said that he was trying to prove that Sardar Vallabhbhai called numerous meetings of villagers and was employed in assisting and managing the operations of the Working Committee.

Magistrate: But the witnesses have not so far deposed that the meeting was called by the accused and for unlawful purposes.

**EVIDENCE OF AHMEDABAD POLICE OFFICER.**

In his evidence Gulam Mahomed said that Sardar Vallabhbhai was staying in Dr. Kanuga's House while in Ahmedabad. On the 24th November a meeting was held in Dr. Sarabhai's bungalow at which Sardar Vallabhbhai and Sjt. Mahadev Desai were present about 100 to 150 persons were collected. He made inquiries and came to know that they were agriculturists.

On November 27th some cloth merchants dealing in foreign cloth from Maneckchowk interview Sardar Vallabhbhai at Dr. Kanuga's place.

Mr. Kirke-Smith: What else do you know about that?—Nothing (Laughter).

The same night at about 8 p.m. witness received information that Sardar Vallabhbhai had gone to the Cloth Market at Maneckchowk in connection with the hunger-strike of the pickets posted there.

Mr. Kirke-Smith: What did Mr. Vallabhbhai do?—He passed through the market in a motor car.

Mr. Kirke-Smith: Do you know anything more?—Nothing.

**ANOTHER POLICE OFFICER'S EVIDENCE**

Nathalal Jhaverbhai, the next witness said that he was attched to the Local Intelligence Branch of Ahmedabad. He knew Sardar Vallabhbhai since 1924. He kept watch on his movements in Ahmedabad from November 22. At about 7 p.m. on the 23rd he saw Sardar driving in a car towards the Gandhi Ashram, which was about 5 miles from Dr. Kanuga's place. Later he went on his cycle to the Ashram and noticed that two motor buses full of men had gone there. He inquired of the bus driver as to who they were and the bus driver told him that they were agriculturists from Surat, Navsari and Bardoli. He waited outside the Ashram. At about 11-15 p.m. Mr. Mehta, Sub-Inspector with some officers came there as they wanted to serve notices on Sardar Vallabhbhai and Mr. Mahadev Desai.

Mr. Kirke-Smith: Did you find out as to why the agriculturists from Navsari and elsewhere had come to see Mr. Vallabhbhai?—No.

The Magistrate again asked the object of leading such evidence. "There is no evidence before me that the meetings were called for the purpose of assisting or managing the operation of an illegal body" he remarked.

**ALL FROM OUTSIDE.**

Sub-Inspector J. D. Mehta was the last witness to be examined. He said that Dr. Kanuga was the "Dictator" of the Gujerat Prantik Samiti and Sardar Villabhbhai was residing in his bungalow. Mr. Mahadev Desai was the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee. On the evening of November 23 witness went to Gandhi Ashram to serve a notice on Mr. Desai. He was not allowed to go inside. At about 11 p. m. the head constable who was on duty there told witness that a meeting was being held in the Ashram. Witness served the notice after calling Mr. Desai out.

**SARDAR TAKES NO PART.**

Questioned by the Court Sardar Vallabhbhai declined to take any part in the proceedings nor did he want to make a statement.

Mr. Kirke-Smith then addressed the Court on behalf of the prosecution. He said that after Sardar Vallabhbhai came out of prison, he was nominated as the President of the Congress. He also made a speech on November 14 and the speech amounted to managing or assisting in the management of unlawful bodies, namely, the Bombay "War Council" and the Congress Working Committee. He relied on articles 22 and 24 of the constitution of the Congress passed at Coconada in 1923 and the resolution passed by the Working Committee at their meeting at Ahmedabad in March 1930.

**EX-OFFICIO CHAIRMAN**

It was clear from the constitution that the President of the Congress was an ex-officio member Chairman of the Working Committee. The resolution passed by the Working Committee at Ahmedabad was to the effect that in view of the Civil Disobedience Movement and governmental action arising out of it, the President of the Congress was empowered to nominate his successor and also nominate members on the Working Committee.

**"STAND IN FORE-FRONT."**

Mr. Kirke Smith then read extracts from the letter purported to have been written by Sardar Vallabhbhai soon after his release from jail to Mr. K. M. Munshi and laid emphasis on the following sentence: "Our main work will be to stand in the fore-front of the battlefield" and said that Mr. K. M. Munshi must have sought the advice of the Sardar in the official capacity of the Congress President. Counsel said that this went to show that the Sardar was actively managing the activities of the Working Committee.

**STORY "UNCHALLENGED."**

The Magistrate in passing judgment said that as Sardar Vallabhbhai had not taken any part in the proceedings the prosecution story went unchallenged. According to the constitution of the Congress the President was the ex-officio member of the Working Committee. At a meeting of the Working Committee held in March last when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presided, a resolution was passed concerning the vacancies to be filled in the Working Committee. When Pandit Jawaharlal was arrested in July Sardar Vallabhbhai was nominated as the President.

**CONVICTION FOLLOWS.**

Sardar Vallabhbhai being the Congress President and ex-officio Chairman of the Working Committee it followed that he must manage or assist in the management of the activities of that body, because he would have full power to fill in vacancies and appoint successors. It was also in evidence that he took active part in the meetings of villagers at Ahmedabad and from the letter addressed to Mr Munshi. The Magistrate therefore convicted Sardar Vallabhbhai on all the charges and sentenced him to nine months' simple imprisonment in all.

## *30 BARDOLI VILLAGES CORDONED.*

### *Lands Worth Lac Sold For Rs. 1,939.*

### *SARDABHEN ARRESTED AT TRIAL OF HUSBAND.*

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, Jan. 4.

Not a day passes without an arrest in Karadi village. Mrs. Shardaben Apte of the Sabarmati Ashrama came to Surat yesterday to attend the trial of her husband Sjt. Apte in Surat Court, where she was suddenly arrested. Her case is postponed as some more ladies are expected to be arrested from Karadi. She is the only lady in the Surat Sub Jail.

**CORDON ROUND VILLAGES**

As anticipated a number of villages in Bardoli Taluka are surrounded by police. Upto now nearly 30 villages are under police cordon. They are placed there to guard the standing crops in confiscated fields. Their number varies from 2 to 16 according to the area of confiscated lands in the centre.

**LANDS WORTH A LAC.**

112 acres of lands belonging to Mr. Govindbhai Parshottam of Bajipura (Bardoli) have been sold to a Bania Gandabhai Khumchand of the same village for Rs. 1939. The possession was given to the Bania buyer with due ceremonies on the 24th instant by officers. These lands contain 225 mango trees. Over and above that the standing crops value at Rs. 3,000. The Bania has requested the Dt. Deputy Collector for a license of a revolver to protect himself and the standing crops!

**MR. ISMAIL DESAI'S TOUR.**

Mr. Ismail Desai started on a short tour on the Taluka last week. He visited Siyadla village. He prepared a list and valuation of the pacca built buildings situated in the confiscated lands together with the names of their owners. Then he proceeded to Bajipura. He called those who were still living in the village and advised a Bania not to migrate from the place. He also assured him of police help if necessary. He suddenly paid a visit to Madhi Ashram where policemen are encamping.

**SALT SATYAGRAHA CONTINUES.**

The fifth batch of Satyagrahis in Karadi consists of the following volunteers: Sjts. Bhawanbhai, Parbhubhai Dahyabhai, Jamiatram Ravishankar and Lallubhai Makanji. Sjts. Makanji, Amritlal, Kashanbhai and one more were arrested in Khergam (Jalalpore).

**EX-POLICE PATEL JAILED.**

Sjts. Manibhai K. Naik has been sentenced to three months' simple, Bhikhubhai K. Naik of Sarpore (Jalalpore Taluka) to two months' rigorous imprisonment. Bhawanbhai ex-Police Patel of Sarpore who resigned—to two months' rigorous imprisonment, Apte of Mahatmaji's batch and Dictator of Karadi Matwad to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Bhanabhai Govindji of Karadi to six months' rigorous imprisonment

**GRAND TOTAL.**

These convictions bring the total of persons going to jail in the Surat district upto 30th December to 704.

## 'LIVE SIMPLE LIVES WITH CHARKA.'

### Katurba Opens Khadi Bhandar

(From Our Own Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5.

Shmt. Kasturba Gandhi performed the opening ceremony of a branch of the Khadi Bhandar which has been certified by the A. I. S. A. and which has been doing silent work in promoting Khadi for the last ten years, before a large and crowded gathering of the elite of the city. Prominent amongst those present were Kaka Kalelkar, Seth Ranchhodbhai, Mrs. Sharda Menta, Lady Chinubhai and Balvantrai Thakore.

Seth Ranchhodbhai in requesting Kasturba to declare the Bhandar open showed satisfaction at the progress Khaddar had made in Gujarat and requested Kasturba to give her blessings so that the progress that Khaddar had made may continue.

Shrimati Kasturba whilst declaring the Bhandar open, said: The time had now come when all our activities should be merged into Khaddar and Charkha should find a place in the daily routine of every one. She then detailed the sufferings that the brave peasantry of Kaira were silently undergoing in spite of the greatest provocation and described their resolve to die or to win the great war that was going on. She asked those present to give up their infatuation for fineries and take to Khaddar and regulate their lives in such a way as to minimize their wants to the barest necessities so as to bring about the release of the "Lion of Gujarat", Sardar Vallabhbhai who had gone to the jail for the third time.

## AHMEDNAGAR SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 4.

Arrangements are in progress in the city for holding an exhibition of pure Swadeshi goods. The exhibition will be held in a spacious pandal in the extensive grounds of the Wadia Public Park. There are over seventy stalls offered to the manufacturer at a nominal rent. The last date for booking for stall is the 15th. The exhibition will be opened on the 20th January by Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande the veteran of Karnatic. There has been a great deal of propaganda in the district and this exhibition will attract people from all parts of the District.

## WHOOPING COUGH.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Under the above heading I read a letter from Dr. Paranjpye of Thana in your issue of the 31st ultimo with great interest and suggest that "Maxik" may be added to the "Praval Bhasma" which would be most suitable in cases of whooping cough. I am also dealing in Ayurvedic medicines and have experience of this combination. This was tried in honey only.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. REGE.

## Amy Johnson Goes To Warsaw

—:0:—

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Warsaw.—Miss Amy Johnson is proceeding to Warsaw whither her plane will be brought for repair. The engine and wing are damaged, so, resumption of the flight to Peking is at present impossible.—Reuter.

CHAND BRAND TEA

Blended and Packed by Purely Swadeshi concern. Sold in Tins and Packets everywhere.

*Managing Agents:—*

SAPAT & CO.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY 2.

NASIK and POONA.

# SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

## Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

January 6.

Redsea, Andrews, Java.
Schwarzenfels, Weyhausen, Hamburg.
Goalpara, Tillies, Rangoon.
Tacoma, Ashmen, Batoum.
Akbar, Ward, Porebunder.
Gange, Petris, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

January 7.

Badarpur, Nelson, Karachi.
Tsurushima Maru, Kuwakami, Kobe.
Sumatra Maru, Shimmura, Kobe.
Gange, Petris, Trieste.
Barpeta, Partridge, Busrah.
Queda, Warden, Colombo.

S S Redsea:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Redsea, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with ballast.

S S Schwarzenfels:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Schwarzenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a gneral cargo.

S S Goalpara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Goalpara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Tacoma:—The S O Coy's steamer Tacoma, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Batoum, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Gange:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Gange, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, and hence she will sail to-day for Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O S & D Coy's steamer Badarpur, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Tsurushima Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tsurushima Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Sumatra Maru:—The O S K steamer Sumatra Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barpeta, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

### ALEXANDRA DOCK.

—:o:—

TUESDAY, January 6.

1 Elysia, Liverpool, NF, Graham T Co.
2 Rajputana, London, 10-1, M M and Co.
5 Bassano, Karachi, 7-1, J Finlay
6 Kaga Maru, Kobe, 13-1, N Y Kaisha.
7 City of Hongkong, Calcutta, 6-1, F F Campbell and Co.
8 Talisse, Batavia, 6-1, T Morrison & Co.
9 Redsea, NF, 15-1, L Edwards.
11 Hatipara, London 7-1, M M & Co.
13 Hadiotis, Hamburg, 8-1, L Edwards.
14 City of Bagdad, Liverpool, 8-1, K N & Co.
16 Alipore, Japan, 14-1, M M & Co.
17 Karapara, Africa, 15-1, M M & Co.

### VICTORIA DOCK.

—:o:—

1 City of Leicester, Karachi, 10-1, N N and Co.
2 Sumatra Maru, Singapore, 7-1, O S Kaisha.
3 Barpeta, P. Gulf, 7-1, M M & Co.
4 Varsova, Busrah 9-1, M M & Co.
6 Tsurushima Maru Kobe 7-1 N Y Kaisha.
8 Shinnoh Maru, Japan, 12-1, O S Kaisha.
12-15 Gambhira, NF. NF. M M & Co.

### PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Hatkhola, Calcutta, 8-1 M M and Co.
B Nurmahal, Calcutta, 7-1, T M and Co.
C R Jalajyoti, Karachi, 6-1 Scindia S N Co.
G Oostcappelle, M. Coast, 7-1, Merchant S N Co.
N Gambada, Tuticorin, 10-1, M M and Co.
P Dalgoma, Rangoon 7-1 M M & Co.
Q Fager, Bangkok 7-1, F F Campbell and Co.

### STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON

Ranpura, 9-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Malwa, 16-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 23-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda, 30-1-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH

L Warfield, 14-2-31, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.
C/Sparta 8-1-31 K N Co.
Clan Macbeth 13-1-31 J F C.
Custalia 7-2-31 G T Co.
Tuscania, 2-5-31, G T Co.
Z City of Barcelona, 16-1-31 K N Co.

FROM OSLO.

Agra, 13-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Formosa 16-2-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trifels, 29-12-30, L. Edward Ltd
Birkenfels, 5-1-31, L Edward Ltd.
Agtekerk, 12-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rhenfels, 19-1-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa 13-1-31 M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Empress of Australia, 10-1-31 Tourists' ship.
Trentbank 14-1-31 F F Campbell and Co.
Tampa, 11-1-31, L Edward.
City of Salisbury, 26-1-31, F F Campbell & Co.
Furthbank, 12-2-31, F F Campbell & Co.
City of Oran 27-2-31. F F Campbell & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Fusijama, 24-1-3 L T Co.
4 Cracovia, 26-1-31, L T Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Genoa Maru 17-1-30 N Y K.
Tokushima Maru 17-1-31 N Y K.
Ranchi, 16-1-31 P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 24-1-31, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa 17-1-31 M M & Co.
Karagola 31-1-31 M M & Co.
Shinno Maru 4-1-31 O S Kaisha.
Toyellsi Maru 8-1-31 O S Kaisha.

### SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON.

Rajputana, 10-1-31, P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia, N F S Y Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Varsova, 10-1-31, M M and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bassano, 7-1-31, G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Redsea, NF, L Edward Ltd.

FOR DURBAN.

Karapara, NF, M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hankow Maru, 19-12-30, O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru N F N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru NF O S Kaisha.
Alipore, NF, P and O S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurmahal, NF, T M Co.

### STEAMERS FIXED.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON

Rajputana, P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia, J T Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Hankow Maru O S Kaisha
Kaga Maru N Y Kaisha.
Alipore P and O S N Co.
Shinno Maru, O S Kaisha.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bassano, J F Co.
Redsea, L Edward Ltd.

FOR BUSREH.

Varsova, M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karapara, M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Gambada M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurmahal, T M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Gambada, 5-1-31.
Jalajyoti 5-1-31.
Padma, 5-1-31.
Netravati 5-1-31.
Parvati 5-1-31.
Talisse, 5-1-31.
City of Hongkong, 5-1-31.

EXPORTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 6.

S S Rajputana for London.—31 bales animal skin, H A M G H Sawal; 16 bales animal skin, M Mohmad Ali & Co.; 3 bales animal skin, M M & Co.; 16 bales animal skin, H Jeewan; 197 cwts. Coffee, Thos. Cook & Sons; 30 cwts. cajoo kernals, M Bapu; 10 cwts. fish mows, H A Mohmad & Son.

For Marseilles.—2,000 cwts. groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

For Alexandretta.—60 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

Fir Tripoli.—9 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S Hatipara for London.—3,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, C Bapubhai.

S S Elysia for Liverpool.—2,000 cwts. myrabollam, J Moolchand & Co.; 93 bales cotton raw, M Nissim.

For Glasgow.—200 cwts. castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.

S S City o Bagdad for Liverpool.—220 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, L Kallianji & Co.

For Dunkirk.—1,000 cwts. groundnuts, Shauss & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 5,000 cwts. groundnuts, Strauss & Co.

S S Hadiotis for Ghent.—110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Hamburg.—440 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

S S Bassano for Ghent.—135 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles.—165 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.

S S Tsurushima Maru for Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros.; 211 bales cotton raw S Ramchandra.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe.—300 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros.; 300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya.—200 bales cotton

# Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Following a sharp decline in New York Futures, the local market opened at Rs. 172|3 for Broach A.M. delivery. Further decline in Silver is causing great anxiety and is discouraging long side. There was scattered short covering which improved prices slightly. Liverpool opened at a decline of 6 points and rates at 4-15 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.M. 173|2.
Oomra D.J. 141.
Oomra Mar. 143.
Bengal D|J. 127.
Bengal Mar. 128.

READY COTTON SALES

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 6.

72 G G Kesha & Co. Malkapur 141 1/4.
65 Bussan & Co. Tinavali 202.
47 Motiram Vaghj, Shegaon 203½.
44 Bombay & Co. Khurja 140.
113 Currimbhai Jamner old 135.
110 Ital India Co. Hingoli 144 1/4.
95 B. Karshandies Shegaon 147½.
99 Pragj. Leludhar manmar 130.
184 Bombay & Co. Sindharni 133.
104 Colaba Land Sujalpur 181½.
162 Bombay & Co. Dhulia 132.
93 Bombay & Co. Dharangaon 141½.
90 Bombay & Co. Jaora 137.

raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Kobe.—1,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 244 cotton raw, Nissho Co. Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 1,000 bales cotton raw, N Fatehally.

For Osaka.—1,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Yokkaichi.—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Kaga Maru for Kobe.—1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai.—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 1,600 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong.—108 cwts. shark fins, A Chagla & Co.

S S Alipore for Kobe.—2,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 821 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros.; 300 bales cotton raw, A Abdulrehman & Co.; 512 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Osaka.—1,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

S S Jalabala, Agents S S N Co. from Rangoon.—33,547 bags rice; 152 bags cutch; 100 bags beans.

S S Naldera, Agents M M & Co., from Gibralter.—144 cases wine.

From London.—10 bars silver.

S S Jalajyoti, Agents, S S N Co., from Calcutta.—511 tons coal; 450 nos. empty iron drums.

S S Heijiezaw Maru, Agents, L Edward Ltd for Saigow.—605 pces. teak logs; 52,290 pces. boards; 306,850 pces. scantlings; 4,073 pces. teak planks.

S S Masimpura, Agents, B. Shell Oil Co. from Rangoon.—100 cks. kerosene oil; 768,340 gallons kerosene oil in bulk; 10 cks. lub. oil; 15 cks. lub. grease; 150 cks. lub. turpentine.

S S Gambada, Agents, M M & Co. from Samarang.—12,150 bags sugar.

From Sourbaya.—5,332 bags sugar; 946 bags molasses; 5500 bags coffee; 144 drums alcohol.

From Gobolings.—6,025 bags sugar.

From Cochin.—224 chests tea.

From Calicut.—7,500 pces. tiles; 412 bales cotton; 193 bags tea.

From Tellicherry.—200 bags coconuts.

From Tuticorin.—24 bales cotton yarn; 89 chests tea; 15 bags cardamoms.

From Melbourne.—60 sacks peas; 47 cases dripping.

From Colombo.—37 cases dripping; 30 cases flour; 50 cases dried salmon; 35 cases dried fruits.

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

Mar. close at s.4|4 1|8d. up 1-1|8d.
May close at s.4|4 1|2d. up 1d.
July close at s.4|6 1|8d up 1-1|8d.

Wheat Chicago Market:—

Mar. per bushel dol. 80-1|4 up 1|4.
May per bushel dol. 81-1|4 unchanged.
July per bushel dol. 64-3|8.

Argentine Linseed Quotations:—

Feb. 10.87 up 9.
Mar. 10.87 up 12.

Wheat Cable: (Chicago).—"Market closed easy. Prices declined on favourable weather. Commission Houses selling on South-west account and bearish visible supply."

### THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 26|8; highest Rs. 26|12; lowest Rs. 26|6|6; closing Rs. 26|10.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 25|8, highest Rs. 25|9|6; lowest Rs. 25|5|6; closing Rs. 25|9.

### QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, Jan. 6

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association Bombay.)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KHADI | | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Textile | Per lb. | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| Century | " | 0 | 8 | 3 |
| Curimbhoy | " | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Moon | " | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| E. D. | " | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| LONG CLOTH (Full weight 34/40 In.) | | | | |
| Century 91Z-92½ | per lb. | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| Century 6404-8705 | " | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Fazal (Mahal) | " | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Pehlad | " | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Pabaney (Phoolmala) | " | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Daud Sahib | " | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202 5303 | | | | |
| Rachel Mill | Per lb. | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Moon | " | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| David Mill | " | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Phoenix | " | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Jam | " | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| LONG CLOTH X QUALITY | | | | |
| Apollo | " | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| Century | " | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| David | " | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Jam | " | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Maher | " | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Spring | " | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Jacob | " | 0 | 11 | |
| LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34—42 In. | | | | |
| Textile (Hand) | Per lb. | 0 | 11 | 3 |
| Spring (Merchant) | " | 0 | 11 | |
| Century (Eagle) | " | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Tata Mill (Darji) | " | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Apollo (Pyalla) | " | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Sakuntala | " | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Pehlad (Siwala) | " | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| David | " | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Atlas | " | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Maher | " | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Jubilee | " | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Kachhwa | " | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| SALITA | | | | |
| Tata | " | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) | " | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards | | | | |
| Spring (Balance) | " | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Textile (Bycycle) | " | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Century | " | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Mun Mill | " | 0 | 12 | 9 |
| David | " | 0 | 12 | 3 |
| Barsi | " | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| DHOOTIES 10 Yards | | | | |
| Spring (Balance) | " | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Textile (Bycycle) | " | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Century | " | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Jacob | " | 0 | 12 | 3 |
| Moon Mill | " | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 1386 Tata | Per Piece | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| GIN COLOURED | | | | |
| B 1515 Ratilal | " | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| A 1515 Tulsidas | " | 9 | 6 | 0 |
| 779 Balance | " | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 4141 Balance | " | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| MBW Century | " | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| E W B Manockji | " | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| LEPAD. Big Sige | | | | |
| Spring | Per lb. | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Textile | " | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Century | " | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Moon | " | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| David | " | 0 | 11 | 3 |
| Apollo | " | 0 | 11 | 3 |
| MARKIN JAPAN (Indian quality) | | | | |
| Tovo Podar | Per Piece | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1098 | " | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 9810 | " | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| 42042 | " | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| 3810 | " | 10 | 4 | 0 |
| Century | " | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3838 | " | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| 4038 | " | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 4138 | " | 7 | 14 | 6 |
| 4438 | " | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| 2142 | " | 9 | 6 | 0 |
| 4488 | " | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| BLACK CHECK | | | | |
| 5800 Sholapur | " | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| DUKDI Yards 12-13-14 | | | | |
| Kanta | " | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Victoria | " | 0 | 13 | 3 |
| Pehlad | " | 0 | 14 | 9 |
| City | " | 0 | 14 | 9 |
| Framji | " | 0 | 13 | 6 |

### THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 382|- per ton.

Filtered T|1 Seed Oil Ready Rs. 23|- per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 80|- per ton.

### CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 31st Dec. 1930 is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation 161.34.04.
Reserve coin and bullion:—
In India:—
Silver coin 114.59.75
Gold bullion 31.74.16
Silver bullion 5.39.30
Securities (purchase price):—
In India 9.60.83.

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

3 months discounts 2 1|8 per cen.
6 months discounts 2 1|4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 2-1|4 per cent.
One month 3-1|2 per cent.
Three months 4-1|2 per cent.
Six months 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Quiet.
Imperial Bank of India rate:—6 per cent.

### SEPARATION OF BURMA.

—:o:—

#### Indian Delegates' Suspicions.

"AN IMPERIAL BASE."

Mr. H. P. Mody and Mr. B. Shiva Rao were given an opportunity to voice their dissent to the report of the Burma subcommittee recommending the separation of Burma from India. A veroatim account of the discussion on the report was issued to the press at the request of certain Indian delegates.

Mr. Rao said that he was against the proposal for an immediate announcement of acceptance by the British Government of the principle of separation of Burma from India. He was not convinced that there was a widespread demand in Burma for immediate separation. London was farther from Rangoon than was Delhi, and if the Burmans wanted separation they surely wanted it much more from a country which conquered them and annexed their country than from one which protested through the Indian National Congress in 1885 against the extension of the bonds of subjection to Burma.

Saying that military opinion had recently decided that ununified military control was not essential in regard to India and Burma Mr. Rao continued:—"Suspicions have already been aroused that Burma is to be the base for land and air forces to safeguard British imperial interests in the Far East. Sir Henry Wilson once said, 'Montagu and Chelmsford have set up a council with a lot of natives on it' ("two of these natives are here at this table," remarked Mr. Rao) 'and have lost control and now they dare not impose the extra taxation necessary.' This same council will before long refuse to allow Indian native troops to serve outside as of India, and then Mr. Churchill comes along and completes the picture."

BURMA'S REPLY

The Prime Minister, after listening to Mr. Rao, said the statement ought to have been made some days ago when the subcommittee was set up. "The Burmese representatives presented to us a very well-reasoned case, making certain statements and certain claims. I gave the committee at that time ample opportunity to continue the debate. I hesitated before I put the resolution. The debate was not continued. Although, of course, the matter is up in one sense to-day I cannot allow speakers to range over the whole question of Burmese problems."

Other Indian delegates spoke, putting the Hindu point of view, but in a much milder way than Mr. Rao.

Mr. Ba Pe, the Burmese delegate said the desire for the separation of Burma from India was a universal desire in Burma, but there was the difference that there were those who wanted separation now and to get Dominion status later on, and there were those who opposed immediate separation because they did not trust the British people to give them Dominion status thereafter.

Since arriving in London things had moved very fast, and the idea of federation had been mooted. What was regarded as a distant ideal had now come within the range of practical politics. He was not in a position to say what the effect on Burma was, but if after separation Burma was not going to get at least the same status as India would get, Burma might be forced to come into the Federation.

After a great deal of discussion, Mr. MacDonald gave a ruling that nothing became binding on the conference until it had been considered by the plenary session, and that the Government would make no announcement in the meantime. It was then agreed to "note" the report.—"Manchester Guardian."

### INDIA AND "MORNING POST."

—:o:—

#### Remedy Worse Than Disease.

In withdrawing the press privileges of the "Morning Post's" Delhi correspondent the Government of India have not done the right thing. That does not mean that the "Morning Post" has done the right thing. A week ago the "Morning Post" published a message from its correspondent in Delhi, Mr. Madhava Rao; this message quoted a telegram said to "have been dispatched to the Government of India" by a civil servant attending the Round-table Conference, and "stating that there was no hope of a communal settlement as the delegates, and particularly Mr. Jinnah, have been taking such an impossible stand." The message added that this message had been "disclosed to a journalist by the Bureau of Public Information of the Government of India." This telegram (Mr. Wedgwood Benn told the Commons yesterday) never existed. It does not, of course, follow that Mr. Rao himself invented it. He was presumably misled into believing it by someone who would have liked it to exist. Mr. Benn says also that the "Morning Post" made no attempt to verify the existence of the telegram. That is not really a matter with which Mr. Benn or the Government of India ought to be concerning themselves, if, indeed, they are really competent to pronounce judgment. In any case, to withdraw Mr. Rao's press privileges is surely not the way either to undo what harm has been done or to avoid like incidents in the future. The "Morning Post" is a paper with a conscience, with a tradition of accuracy; partisan it may be, but not in the spirit that would deliberately manufacture false news. In such cases a simple correction of the error made is all that is needed. The way chosen by the Government of India is a way that lends itself to much greater abuse than the evil it is meant to cure.—"Manchester Guardian."


SITE:—Opposite SHIVAJI STATUE.

POONA.

SWADESHI BAZAR

AND

EXHIBITION

OPENS:—31st JANUARY 1931.

To run over 20 Days.

STALL RENT:—9' × 9' Rs. 25 & 30

Arrangement for 200 Stalls—Big Space for Demonstration and Exhibition.

Free Lodging in Comfortable Building.

80 Stalls Booked To-day.

Hurry! Hurry!

*For Particulars Apply:—*

SECRETARY,

Indian National Exhibition—Budhawar,

POONA 2.

RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

There are many bicycles to choose from, but only one

RALEIGH

THE ALL STEEL BICYCLE

which is entirely manufactured in the vast Raleigh works in England.

Easier and smoother riding combined with great strength give you better value for your money.

*Free Raleigh catalogues from:—*

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.

313, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING PLANTS

The INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENG. CO.,

11, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

SATURDAY NEXT

DOROTHY MACKAILL

IN

THE WHIP

Drury Lane's Greatest Hit.

AGUERINE

FOR

ALL FEVERS

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

A booklet of information for curing

HYDROCELE

Radically without Operation.

Apply with one anna stamp to—

Dr. N. L. BURMAN, SURAT.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

| Bonus per | /1000 p. a. |
|---|---|
| W. Life | End |
| Rs. 22-1/2 | Rs. 18 |

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,903.

(2) Total undivided Reserves Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For Agency and other particulars please apply.

THE AMAZING PROFESSION OF MOTION PICTURES OFFERS Unlimited Opportunities!

OUR HOME STUDY Courses in Motion Picture Photography, "Still" Photography or Motion Picture Projection will train you easily and quickly. Success awaits men who enter this thrilling profession in the employ of large film companies or in their own business. Anyone can learn. No previous experience necessary. Students in all parts of the world. Our Graduation Certificate is recognized everywhere.

FREE BOOK tells how you can quickly qualify as a MOTION PICTURE CAMERA MAN, STILL PHOTOGRAPHER, MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONIST.

*Write for it now*

NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY

Dept. 302, Established 20 years 10, West 33rd St. New York City, U. S. A.

Zig Zag CIGARETTE PAPERS IN THE HANDY PACKING

Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.

The Best in the Papers

FREE! FREE!!

A very beautiful, coloured, picturesque & large Wall-Calendar for 1931 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and a calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V. P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1, by M. O., 8 calendars are sent by registered post, free of registration and postal charges.

*N. B.*—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1931), size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.

Rajvaid Sri Ramanandji Kaviraj, *152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.*

KUSUMA GUARANTEED CURE for

Gonorrhoea for both sexes. Stops burning and pricking sensation and discharges of all nature in 24 hours. Complete cure with 2 phials.—1 phial Rs. 2, V. P. extra. Col. D. Dawes Pelly Hart., B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., I.M.S., Madras, writes:—"Kusuma" which I tried on several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction.

ANANDA KUTEERAM, 5, Genl. Muthiah Mudali St., MADRAS.

WHITE-LEPROSY? use 'DHABALIN' for Guaranteed cure. No fittings. Price—Rs. 4-12 only for a phial. Stockists:—Vigour-Agency, DINAJPUR, Bengal.

## *NEW SPINNING DEVICE.*

### *Fine Yarns On Ring Frame.*

### BETTER YARN—LOWER COST

A new process of cotton-spinning has been invented by two Preston men which, if it justifies all the claims made for it, will bring about great changes in the industry, writes a correspondent in"Manchester Guardian."

Up to the present fine yarns have always had to be spun on mules. In recent years new methods have been developed for the spinning of coarse and medium counts, but they have always had the limitation of being applicable to full twist yarns only. The lappet and traveller ring-frame, for example, is widely employed for producing warp yarn Hitherto there has been no successful method of spinning the soft yarn used for weft on a ring-frame.

It is claimed that the new inclined mule spindle ring frame has, at last, succeeded in producing not only coarse weft, but also the soft fine counts as well, and that it will produce yarn which is equal to, if not better than, that produced on the mule from the same sort of cotton.

BIG ADVANTAGES CLAIMED

One of the first advantages of the proved success of this new inclined ring frame would be the production of a better yarn at a lower cost. For the spinner it is contended that there would be other advantages, such as a higher output per spindle, a lessening of the space required per spindle, a reduction of the wages cost on each pound of yearn, and a saving per pound of yarn from the introduction of the high draft process for weft-spinning purposes. It is aiso stated that there would be advantages to the manufacturer in that waste loss would be reduced to a minimum, cops would have more length, and in consequence would need less attention from the weaver, while cloth production would be less faulty, thus reducing the amount of warehouse supervision necessary. It should also encourage the introduction of automatic looms.

The chief technical claim is that the Preston invention makes it quite practicable to spin on a ring frame weft, doubling weft, and twist in mule cop form, which contain the same turns per inch as that spun on the mule from the same quality of cotton. The turns per inch necessary to be successful in ordinary ring spinning are stated not to be necessary in the new frame, as the yarn is carried over the spindle point. Counts as high as 250's are said to have been spun in the new way.

It is understood that thousands of spindles already have been successfully tried out under ordinary Lancashire mule conditions. It is also said that pin cop weft, bastard doubling weft, and full twist cops can be spun on this frame. Amongst the textile machinists who have been licensed to manufacture the inclined mule spindle ring frame are Messrs. Howard and Bullough, of Accrington; Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, of Bolton Messrs. John Hetherington and Sons; and Tweedales and Smalley.

The patentees of the invention are Textile Underclearers Limited, 69, Richmond Street, Preston, a company with a nominal capital of £7,000. There are seven shareholders—Colenel N. Seddan Brown, managing director of Amalgamated Cotton Mills Trust, Limited, and managing director of Messrs. Horrockses, Crewdson, and Co.,Ltd., Sir Meyrick Hollins, Captain C. P. Brown (directors), and Mr. H. Mallott (secretary) of Messrs. Horrockses, Crewdson, and Co., two other gentlemen associated with the same firm, and Mr. M. G. Monk, who is connected with textile engineering.

## *"MONEY MEANS NOTHING TO HIM."*

### *Stalin The Silent; The Man Of Steel.*

(BY ALEXANDER NAZAREFF)

Someone has nicknamed Joseph Stalin the 'Sir Basil Zacharoff of communism." Indeed, this man, who beyond doubt is the most powerful single man in to-day's world and who rules as an autocrat over 50,000,000 human beings and one-sixth of the entire territory of our planet, is largely "a man of mystery."

It was astonishing that, six years ago, overthrowing Zinoviev and Kamanev, he miraculously rose to the summit of power; the names of these Bolshevist leaders "belonged to history" and since 1927, had never disappeared from newspapers; of Stalin, hardly any one had heard.

WORLD KNOWS LITTLE.

Nor has the world learned much about him since—I am speaking not of his ideas, which reveal themselves in his policy, but of his personality.

There are European diplomats who have spent years in Moscow and who never have seen him.

The fact is not accidental. All of Stalin's career passed in secrecy; secrecy has become his second nature. In Czarist days, when most of the Bolshevist leaders safely lived abroad, he stayed in Russia, constantly in hiding, constantly organizing secret bolshevist groups, tying invisible threads preparing, in obscurity, the triumph of the revolution.

SHRINKS FROM LIGHT.

Now, although victorious, he continues to shrink from light. It is typical that, being a virtual autocrat, he, officially speaking holds no office in the Soviet Government—he is just a modest Secretary general, of the communist party.

In his house at Gorki (a suburb in Moscow) Stalin lives in strict isolation; he has but few friends who are invited there and see his family life.

Every morning at 8 o'clock, in a closed sedan he races, with his personal bodyguards, to Moscow a touring car with armed members of O. G. P. U. (secret Police) follows him.

The road (as well as his house) is heavily guarded by detachments of the G. P. U. Once in the Kremlin he dives into the two modest rooms which are his study.

LIVES BEHIND WALL.

Thus Stalin lives behind a Chinese wall, a Muscovite knows about him almost as little as New worker. A characterization of his personality and career hardly could be written were it not for the fact that some of the Bolshevists and oldtime revolutionists, such as B. Bashanov, formerly his favourite secretary, the former Soviet diplomat, G. Bessvedovsky, L. Martov, etc., who know him intimately, have severed their relations with the communist party and published their memoirs.

Stalin, as it is known, is a Georgian; his real name is Djugashvili. A man of medium height 50, with shrewd, dark Caucasian eyes, he looks as Bazhanov puts it "like a sturdy peasant, good natured but not too much so, in a word, as a peasant who is aware of his own worth."

SPEECHES ARE DRY.

As however one comes to know him better one makes unexpected discoveries. Stalin seems to possess none of the qualifications of a leader of the masses."

He is no orator at all.

His speeches are dry monotonous, and he still speaks with a strong Georgian accent. Still worse Bazhanov tells us. "he is deeply ignorant." He does not speak a single European language and he has no idea of literature, music, and other arts.

Our enlightened age is, however, exceptionally rich in ignorant politicians.

Financial and economic questions may be solved by experts. Experts may be hired. And if Russia's economics and finance still go wrong experts may be shot as "malignant saboteagers."

A "SHREWD PEASANT."

If Stalin lacks education and culture he certainly does not lack sane common sense of a "shrewd peasant." It long since has become an unavoidable banality to mention that "Stalin" means in Russian, a "man of steel".

Stalin is the son of a poor cobbler in Tiflis (the Caucasus); he grew up in misery and darkness) he learned to hate in early childhood. In 1898 when he was nineteen, he was ejected from the seminary for 'subversive ideas."

In the same year he secretly joined the Russian social-democratic party. When this party split into two groups—the moderate "menshevist" and the irreconcilable 'bolshevist' headed by Lenin—he immediately sided with the latter. And he took an active part in the unsuccessful revolution of 1905.

Apparently the secretive young man burned with the will to become a bolshevist leader; yet he remained but an insignificant wheel in the bolshevist machinery. And how could it be otherwise? He knew the "scriptures" (Karl Marx); but otherwise his outlook was confined to the garbage palls of life, to the "lower depths." Besides he was unpopular, even among his comrades,

People shrank from him in instinctive fear. Yet it was at that movement that fate uneaxpectedly smiled to him.

Drained by unsuccessful revolution the bolshevist treasury was empty. Lenin realized that unless it was replenished the struggle with Czarism would not continue.

LENIN TRIES COUNTERFEITING

Lenin resorted to a number of most adventurous "financial" operations including even the unsuccessful printing of counterfeit money in Germany.

Apparently Stalin understood what a chance it was. He always was fearless. And he seized the opportunity. He became the leader of the bolshevist "fighting squad" in the Caucasus.

During these two years (from 1906 to 1908) Stalin soaked himself in blood lavishly. With the quickness of lightning men of the 'fighting squad' broke into Russian and Armenian stores plundered them and disappeared, firing revolver shots, leaving dead bodies behind them on picturesque mountain roads they attacked mail coaches and rich travellers, they raided private apartments.

THE HOLDUP AT TIFLIS.

But the masterpiece of Stalin's audacity was a holdup in Tiflis in June, 1907. It created a sensation throughout Russia.

On that morning two carriages surrounded by a convoy of mounted Cossacks, started from the treasury to the state bank; they were transporting money received for administrative needs from St. Petersburg. As the cortege was nearing the viceroy's palace several bombs were whirled at it, and terrific explosions shook the air. The square was plunged into chaos, stattered window panes, the smoke, the groaning, bleeding mass of mutilated Cossacks, horses and passersby—all mixed.

Meanwhile some men were firing revolver shots at the surviving guards; and a man disguised as an officer snatched something from the debris of one of the carrages and galloped away in a cab.

GOT BOMBS FROM LENIN.

It was Stalin who planned and directed this holdup. The bombs he received from Lenin who then was hiding in Finland. It was to Lenin, too that he conveyed the money thus "earned."

Naturally, these services rendered to the party immediately promoted Stalin to the role of one of its generals, he became Lenin's right hand.

Between 1903 and 1913 Stalin was arrested six times and exiled

No matter how well the Imperial police worked, the Georgan with his inimitable genius of conspiracy, outwitted it. Indeed, with the fluidity of a snake, he wriggled, slipped out of his enemies' hands and stung again.

CARES NOTHING FOR MONEY.

Having risen to power, some of Russia's new rulers display great greed for "life's joys."

Unlike his colleagues. Stalin literally has no voices, he neither drinks nor gambles nor runs after women.

Money means nothing to him; having all Russia's finance at his disposal he never profits by it—as, unlike other bolshevists, he never profited by the sums "raised" during his Caucasian raids.

In his relations with men he largely remains that which life made of him—a gang leader ruling men as he ruled his "fighting squad" in the Caucasus. This silent man is extremely suspicious and revengeful.

DREAMS OF MORE POWER.

It was Stalin's idea "to accelerate the march of the revolution in the United States." In one of his statements made two years ago he declared without reticence that "the ground unavoidably will begin to burn under the feet of American capitalists."

However, is not this world revolutionism of his only natural?

Bazhanov assert that the idea of holding in his iron hand not only Russia, but, eventually the entire world does not seem absurd to Stalin.—(*Des Moines Sunday Register.*)

## SINGING COMPETITION IN TURKEY.

—:o:—

### The Advance Of Western Music.

The leading Turkish daily "Djumhuriyet", which every year organises the Turkish beauty competition, was recently asked by a foreign talkie company to do the same for a singing one. The winner, Hudadat Shakir Hanem, whose husband is a chief clerk in a Turkish bank, has left Stambul for Nice, and will take part in a competition to which fifteen nations will send competition.

This is the first time that a Turkish lady has taken part in an international singing competition, and it is interesting to note that the competing ladies did not sing Turkish music, but Brahms, Mozart, Offenbach and Schubert, as well as other songs in German, French, and Italian.

The tendency towards European music, which becomes towards every day stronger, is due to many factors. First of all, military bands, instructed by foreign musicians, is introduced in Turkish circles the taste for Western classical music. The Russian refugees also for some years supplied Stambul with a great number of excellent and cheap musicians. The spreading of dices and dances has done the rest, so that today it is characteristic of the young Stambul Turk that light Western airs, and not native songs, spontaneously mount to his lips.—"Observer."

LADIES AND GENTS !

Wear "Shashisen" Belt,

and keep your outline trim and appearance well-groomed. Maintain a youthful and athletic figure. "SHASHISEN" BELT is flexible and porous, elastic and weightless, hygienic and reinvigorating —quite comfortable to wear. It lends a perfect support to abdominal muscles and prevents any tendency to fattiness.

Instructions:—Send your tight waist measure between the umbilicus and the pubis (bone below the lower part of the belly.)

Length 24 to 36 inches, Cotton Rs. 4/15. Silk Rs. 7/15.
Length 38 to 48 inches, Cotton Rs. 5/15. Silk Rs. 9/15.

**Military Swagger canes covered solid leather 18" long Rs. 2.15 each.**

Sole Agent:—"SHASHISEN", Bandra, Bombay Sub-Dist.
Distributing Agents.—Messrs. DAVID & SONS,
High Class Boot Makers, Waterloo Mansions, Fort, BOMBAY.

BEFORE

AFTER

Develop Swadeshi Industries

RESERVE A PLACE TO EXHIBIT YOUR ARTICLES IN THE

"SWADESHI MUSEUM"

TO BE OPENED SHORTLY IN MADRAS

*Apply for Particulars to :—*

The Indian Industrial Propaganda Bureau,

57, 2nd St., Periamet, MADRAS.

## TRANS-ATLANTIC AIR MAIL

—:o:—

### U. S. Government's Plans

The United States Post Office Department a short time ago invited American aviation companies to submit bids for transatlantic air-mail service. The proposal is for regular weekly flights from Norfolk (Virginia) or Charleston (South Carolina) to Hamilton (Bermuda), thence by way of the Azores to a European port not yet decided upon, but probably Liston, and back by the same route. The Government is prepared to subsidise such flights by paying $2 (about 8s.) per mile for the first 3001b. of mail. An additional load might be carried, at the discretion of the pilot, and if so the Government would pay $1 per pound per 1,000 miles, and in the same proportion for additional distances. Only American companies may bid to carry United States mail, and the postmaster may, at his discretion, require that the equipment be manufactured in this country and that the pilots and other members of the working personnel be American citizens, writes the New York correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

The plans contemplate service from the American mainland to Bermuda to begin on June 1, 1931, and from Bermuda to Europe a year later. If the latter part of the service should be found to be impracticable, that to Bermuda might, or might not, be continued. The Government has no objection to the carrying of passengers, provided that such service does not interfere with the mails.

While theoretically any aviation company may bid, it is considered certain that the contract will be awarded to Pan-American Airways. This is an important private American company, which serves the Caribbean and the east coast of South America, its aeroplanes flying 88,000 miles a week over routes 22,000 miles long. For some time Pan-American Airways have been in negotiation with representatives of British Imperial Airways and of the French Aero Postale, in regard to the possibility of transatlantic service. Imperial Airways control the landing privileges in Bermuda, and the French company has a similar concession for the Azores. If the transatlantic service proves feasible, it will be connected with the present South American air mail from the United States.

DOUBTS OF THE EXPERTS.

It should be recognised frankly that technical experts in aviation do not believe that the art has yet advanced sufficiently to warrant regular transatlantic flights with passengers, and some of them are extremely dubious as to the possibility of carrying the mails. They consider that the mail planes would so often be required to wait for good weather that the average saving of time over the fastest liners would not be very great. In their opinion, a more important enterprise, at least for the present, is the carrying of planes on the decks of liners and launching them when a few hundred miles off shore. It seems probable that the present proposals for transatlantic service have not been framed with the idea that such service will soon be a reality, but in order to establish a claim to the right to conduct such service when technical progress makes it safer and less costly than at present.

Since New York and Bermuda are only 700 miles apart, the difficulties on this leg of the transatlantic journeys are much less than on the 2,000-mile flight from Bermuda to the Azores, or the 3,800-mile flight from the Azores to Great Britain. It is unlikely, however, that air-mail service could be maintained profitably on a basis of mail originating in or destined for Bermuda. It also seems clear that, in view of the notorious reluctance of the American public to fly, even over the land and along routes with excellent landing fields every few miles, passenger service from the American mainland to Bermuda is unlikely to reach large proportions. The whole enterprise must wait, therefore, upon technical improvements which will make transatlantic flying safe.

One result of the understanding between Pan-American Airways and Imperial Airways is likely to be that the latter will refrain from setting up flying services between British ports in the Caribbean, and will discourage the Canadians from doing so. This would give the American company a monopoly in a field where it is already the chief operator.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long-tried specifics of the CHIEF HUKMA OF KASHMIR State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours; the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE RS. 2 (two) per dozen.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ.—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble, complete cure in one week. Price Rs. 3 (three)

SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE RS. 2 (two) per TOLA.

AKSHIR—Shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., PRICE Rs. 3 (three) only.

TILA DILRUBA (Regd.) Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times. PRICE RS. 2 (two) only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA, Kaviraj, Darulsehat (Regd.) GUJARAT, (Punjab).

FREE GIFT DIARY-1931

366 Pages—one day a page.

*Apply with* Four annas postage stamps.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji 177, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

FREE BOOK—GRATIS.

RHEUMATISM

Gout, Paralysis and their infallible cure Dr. S. BOSE, M.D, Saidpur Rangpur (Bengal.)

Earn Rs. 150 per Month

Learn best and cheapest soaps (Rs. 3/12 per 82 pounds) highly praised by Judges, Magistrates, Chairmans, etc. Details Free.

B. A. & B. Sc. BROS., Saidpur. (Rangpur) Bengal.

UNSURPASSED
for profuse thick, creamy & permanent lather that does not dry out
Being
ANTISEPTIC
the danger of infection due to accidental cuts is reduced to minimum.
SWADESHI

Lavender Scented
Sold everywhere
IN ALL RESPECTS
Bombay Distributors:
V. PRABHA & Co.
SANDHURST RD., GIRGAON.
BABULNATH STORES
CHOWPATTY.
Bombay Representatives:
GENERAL WATERPROOF WORKS, 367, Sandhy Road.

"TEA and TEA SHARES"

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED on commission or pay or both to popularise the sale of our "ARYAN TEA" and TEA SHARES. Tea Shares of Bengal have astonished the business world by paying a dividend upto 364 per cent per annum. Why don't you reap the benefit of sound Indian concern. Capital five lacs.—fully paid up. Garden more than twelve years old. Dividend expected very soon. Some transfer shares are still available for disposal which are also going to be closed very soon. Further particulars on request to

Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,
7, Mission Row, Block "B" CALCUTTA.

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day.

A SURE REMEDY FOR TROPICAL THIRST.
Try it! You'll find it delightfully refreshing, pleasantly stimulating. And remember that its Blood-cooling, Blood-cleansing properties make Wolfe's the most HEALTHFUL of all liquors for those living in Tropical Temperatures.

SOLE AGENTS:—
GILBERT SON & CO. P.O. Box 431 BOMBAY

SURE CURE
Try the Indigenous Herbs of India
Through
Dr. N. V. KULKARNI,
Herb Specialist
who guaranteedly cures Diabetes, Astama, Bronchitis, Consumption, (T. B.) Eczema (Dry and weeping) and other Skin diseases, Sex Debility, Gonorrhoea and Syphilis of any type. Those who have got tired of medicines and injections should come and see him personally.
TIME: 2-30 to 6-30 Daily except Sunday:
EMPIRE BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Insure Exclusively with
INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
And THEREBY HELP the Attainment of
ECONOMIC SWARAJ.
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
Established in India 17 Years ago.
Managed by Indians For the Benefit of Indians. Lowest Premiums. Highest Returns.
UNIQUE TERMS TO AGENTS.
HEAD OFFICE: 50, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Special Privileges and Concessions to the Satyagrahi Policy Holders.

# SOME HISTORIC BOYCOTTS

## AS WEAPONS OF POLITICAL WARFARE.

Mr. J. S. Ponniah, writes in the "Indian Review"—

"Few perhaps are aware of the wealth of romance that lies in the much-used slogan, boycott, at the present time. The word owes its origin to the name of one, Captain Charles Cunningham Boycott, an English agent in charge of the collection of the rents on the Irish estates of his landlord, the Earl of Erne. He was the first of his comrades to be put out of all social intercourse, assaulted and finally assassinated, under circumstances narrated below. The unfortunate victim has however the consolation of having given to all the European Languages a new word which has become so very popular.

Organised boycott—the system of combining have no relations, social and commercial, or in legal parlance "exclusive dealing is always associated with a political struggle. It is not a mere economic weapon. It is like a double edged sword, capable of cutting both ways. At least three times in her history Great Britain had to face this dangerous movement. The fortunes varied in the different cases according to the varying circumstances; but in no case was it without enormous consequences.

THE AMERICAN COLONIES

Under the intolerable "colonial system" of the 18th century born of the Mercantalist Doctrine, the American Colonies were subjected to all sorts of inquitous restrictions on their manufactures and trade. But the occasion for a conflict with the mother country came with the passing of the Stamp Act in 1665, to raise revenue from the colonists. A year later, Townshend imposed duties on Tea, Glass Wine, Oil Paper, etc. The Colonies were determined to resist this taxation. A Stamp Act Congress met at Philadelphia attended by two delegates from each of the nine Colonies and passed resolutions urging the repeal of the Act and the Townshend Duties. Riots also occurred at many places.

But more potent than the riot and the resolutions was the boycott of British goods, organissd by the merchants. An American historian writes thus: "In March 1765, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania merchants agreed not to import British good, to countermand orders, and refused to sell British goods on commission until the Stamp Act was repealed. Hundreds of people organised into associations as "Sons of Liberty" refused to wear or use British articles and agreed to encourage domestic manufactures". Even George III remarked that the enemies went about clothed in homespun, The effect was immense. Imports decreased tenfold. Adam Smith wrote: "The movement struck the people of Great Britain with more terror than they ever felt for the Spanish Armada or the French invasion." The "shop keepers of England" brought pressure upon Parliament and had the Stamp Act and the Townshend Duties repealed to the great joy of the colonists.

But in the meanwhile the inevitable storm broke out and the war of Independence was declared. The war was, however, won by the armies on fiercely contested battlefields and not by the merchants at their countries. But their "non-importation agreements" renewed year after year won for the colonists economic independence. The Colonies had no raw materials, no skill, no capital and little credit facilities to start with. But before the war ended, a large number was industries had been built up. Sheep raising was systematically extended and wool for manufactures was thus obtained. "Boston gave assistance to the textile enterprise at the Manufactory House. Private societies in New York and Philadelphia encouraged linen manufactures. Prizes were offered for products of home industries such as woollen and cotton cloth, stocking, leather, shoes, whisky, iron ware and paper hangings" (Jennings).

THE CONTINENTAL SYSTEM.

But by far the biggest boycott, perhaps that the world has ever seen, was launched by Napolean by his Berlin Decree dated, November 21, 1806. He called it the sword that will pierce the heart of England and bring her down to her knees within six months. In a sense the Continental System of Napolean was much more than a boycott. It was a regular naval warfare with boycott as the main plank. For the Decree ordered the seizure of all British goods and ships that entered any of the ports of his Empire and those of his allies. Popular imagination was awed by this sudden thunder-bolt of Bonaparte. England retaliated by her Order in Council (Jan. 7, 1807) to the effect that "all trade in articles produced by countries other than England and the ships and goods carried by those countries were unlawful and therefore liable to seizure." Thus even neutral ships were threatened in the open seas. Napolean denounced the Order as a "barbarous code" and issued the Milan Decree whereby all ships that touched any British port could be seized by France and her Allies. This was not a mere "schoolboy declamation"; for Napolean was at this time master of all ports between Memel and Ragusa.

The effect on England was the great commercial crisis of 1810. The writer in the Cambridge Modern History remarks, "the Bank of England Notes fell sharply. The loss in exchange averaged 30 per cent. The price of wheat went up to 116 sh. England was on the verge of a famine." France took to manufacturing. Napolean ordered his scientists to devise a substitute for sugar whose importation had been prohibited. The scientists succeeded in a short time in inventing beet root sugar. Immediately 80,000 acres were thrown up for the cultivation of beet and 6 Technical Schools were opened for research. Another marvellous success achieved was the invention of a substitute for I indigo from woad. Italy also received the stimulus and supplied several of the articles that had been prohibited by the Decree. "Genius, even in its vagaries" wrote a contemporary, "produces marvellous results." Not without reason was therefore Napolean expecting every day the collapse of the Little Island.

But the expected never happened. The system was doomed to failure, because the boycott was one-sided. Napolean had not prohibited the export of goods especially corn to England from any of his vast dominions. The enemy could not therfore be starved out. Again the Allies were never wholehearted in their support for Napolean. The Northern states, Germany, Sweden and Russia carried on a large amount of illicit trade with Britain which Napolean with his inadequate naval resources could not suppress. Further England diverted her trade more and more to the South American Colonies and the East. This more than compensated for the loss of the European market. But above all it was on the despotism of Bonaparte that the fortunes of the boycott depended; when that fell everything else fell.

THE IRISH STORY.

Much interest centres round the Irish boycott, the most recent example of success obtained by a nation-wide movement. The land system of Ireland was so harsh that the capitalist English Landlords could evict without compensation the miserable Irish tenants if they failed to pay the exorbitant rack-rents which they demanded. Time and again Irish patriots in Parliament moved in vain for a mitigation of this evil. The redress came however only with the organisation of the "Land League" under Parnell. A systematic boycott of British goods and the English landlords was carried out. "It was by the use of boycott," writes Mr. Stephen Gwyn in his "History of Ireland," combined with a refusal to pay rents that those reforms were brought about for which Butt as a Home Ruler and Sherman Crawford as a Unionist had vainly argued in Parliament."

INDIA'S POSITION.

Whatever be the ultimate results of the present struggle of India the boycott movement, one of the most powerful by-products of the Civil Disobedience campaign will go down into history as the most memorable of events and will take a place among the historic boycotts. Perhaps no other country is in such an enormous position of vantage. India's foreign trade is worth over 600 crores of rupees, and the boycott of British goods alone would mean a tremendous loss of the export trade of British. But at the present time i is neither widespread nor even effective. The masses of the consumers and the entire business community should take to it voluntarily. Much more important than that, India must develop her own manufactures, lest she suffers a loss in her export trade or experiences want and destitution for many of the commodities for which she is now dependent on the foreign countries. Hence the immediate effect of the boycott is bound to fall far short of the expectaions of its promoters. Much less is it capable of winning political independence.

But the economic value of the boycott is going to be of immense significance to this country. For this alone is capable of supplying the most powerful motive to the promotion of industries. It can achieve what tariffs and bounties have not achieved. The slow but the steady industrialisation of India would certainly receive the greatest stimulus from this nationalist movement.

Its political value is not going to be a whitless for the future. As Sir Padamji Ginwalla, declared the other day, Indian trade is the most potent instrument for bargaining of political power. With its enormous foreign trade a Nationalist Indian Government can secure valuable privileges from the British Ministry for the economic and political progress of India.

## SIMON BOLIVAR.

—:o:—

### South America's Liberator.

Simon Bolivar, called the Liberator, died a hundred years ago to-day in Santa Marta, Colombia. And nobody to this day can be quite sure whether he was a great man or an adventurer, or even whether he was a failure or a success, writes "Manchester Guardian."

He set out to create an independent nation out of the Spanish Empire in South America. He created five. He conceived the grandoise idea of making "all of this New World one sole nation," and he saw that "remote climes, diverse situations, conflicting interests, and dissimilar traits" made his ideal an impossible one. He talked about liberty and democracy in the windy way that men had in the decades after the French Revolution; yet he drove the Spaniards out of South America, not with the sudden gust of a popular uprising, but with twelve years of hard fighting two million square miles of country. Rarer still in a country where public and private advantage are not always carefully distinguished he was born an exceedingly rich man and died almost a poor one. When he died, forty-seven years old, he thought himself a failure. He used to compare himself with Don Quixote. One might say that it was inevitable for the yoke of Spain to fall from the neck of South America at or about that time, and that Bolivar was only the instrument of the inevitable. But he was one of those instruments without which it seems that the inevitable could not have happened.

DISLODGING THE SPANIARDS

He was born, a nobleman, at Caracas, in Venezuela, in 1783. He visited Europe as a young man and was just in time to see the later stages of the French Revolution. He came home again, full of republican sentiments, and just in time to be concerned, in a mnior capacity, in the small local insurrection against Spanish rule at Carcacas in 1910. The whole of Venezuela declared its independence in the following year, until the Spaniards began to take the situation seriously and the revolutionary leaders had to escape from the country. He was back in Colombia the next year, and fought his way from the Magdalena River to Caracas—a thousand miles of forest and mountains—with a force that grew from 500 to thousands as he went. He was driven out again by some of his own countrymen, the savage llaneros, or plain dwellers, of Central Venezuela, whom he had not yet won over to the cause of independence. He retired to Jamaica, and thence to Haiti.

When he came back again, at the end of 1816, he had won over these formidable countrymen and their leader, Antonio, Paez, said to have been partly an Indian by birth. With their help he slowly dislodged the Spaniards. The Republic of Colombia (in which the modern Colombia and Venezuela were both included) came formally into existence on August 30, 1821.

He turned his attention to Ecuador, Peru, Bolvia. His campaign took him three years, and two thousand miles south. It was decisive.

He spent most of the last five years of his life in trying to resign from the dictatorships which fell upon him. He found that the countries which he had created were willing neither to do without him nor to obey him and he said bitterly of them that "it is more difficult to take a people out of servitude than to subjugate a free people."

He died believing that he had been a failure in the world. That belief was the measure of his vision, not of his success. "A man's reach should exceed his grasp," said Browning, "or what's a Heaven for?"

Victory Over Ageing is Rejuvenation
POSSIBLE WITHOUT
Transfer of Monkey Glands into Man's Body?
How unhappy and troubled is the man who feels his strength and vigour wasting away! How painful and grieving it is for a woman to find that her body is not strong enough to give birth to a child, so much wished for! the vigour of youth is dwindling away, the features are getting pale, dull and faint, husband and wife lose their enjoyment of life and attend disappointed and worried to business.
For a great many years a remedy has been sought which would preserve this mighty power of life or to revive it if it has been debilitated or dwindled away.
Lately some of our experts having found that certain sexual glands in man's body which govern the proper function of whole sexual system if weakened either by disease or insufficient nutrition and in consequence cannot carry out their work properly, such disturbances will begin with loss of appetite, nervousness, sleeplessness and depression and from this follow the male sexual weakness and impotency and female sterility sets in. The end will be total unhappiness and weariness of life.
Prof. VORONOFF during his last stay in Bombay made experiments, (by transfer of Monkey glands) on two wealthiest gentlemen of Bombay, which are so expensive and risky that every one could not come forward. The earnest research work for several years together has given us the right remedies.
Viriline AND Fertiline
(For Men) (For Women)
which are conveyed from the stomach to glands and develope their effectivity without causing any injurious effect.
Viriline AND Fertiline
being activated by mineral vitamines and treated by ultra vollet Rays are acknowledged by the medical authorities of the highest value to give most amazing effect.
If you have a true friend (gentleman or lady) whom you know to be suffering from the indications outlined you will render him a great service to advice them to give these preparations a trial.
Price Rs. 3 for 40 and Rs. 7 for 100 tablets. Booklets on Rejuvenation sent gratis.
Dr. Richard Weiss. Ph. D. M. A. F. C. S.
Berlin (Germany.)
Viriline Depot Indian Agency,
Bombay 2.
NOTE:—BEWARE OF IMITATION AND OLD STOCK;
buy directly from my Chief Agents.
MADAN TRADING COMPANY,
Mulji Jetha Building, Princess Street.
I.

Help Yourself And Your Country
BUTTONS VARIETIES OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED BUTTONS From
Real Horn and mother of Pearl.
Wanted Agents and organisers throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on both pay and commission.
Terms on application.
Apply to the Managing Agents:
ORIENTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT LTD.
13, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

Insure With Indian Insurance Companies.
THE UNITED INDIA LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
Post Box No. 281, Madras. Estd. 1906.
Ranks as one of the best Indian Insurance Companies.
Results of the fourth valuation at the end of 1926.
Unsurpassed Bonus.
Bonus per Rs. 1,000 per annum.
Whole Life. 22-3-0. Endowment. 13.
The "United India" Special Trust Arrangement with the Official Trustee a permanent and unalterable feature of the Company's working.
ENSURES COMPLETE SAFETY OF THE POLICY-HOLDERS' INTERESTS.
For particulars apply to:—
T. R. S. SUBRAMANIAM,
Special Agent,
United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.,
Matunga.
Agents wanted for the unrepresented parts of the Bombay Presidency and several Divisional Agents for the City of Bombay. Liberal terms and commission.

## SHIPPING


# N.Y.K.
LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers | Tons | Arrive | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|
| xHaga Maru .. | 5860 | 30 Dec. | 13 Jan. |
| Hakone Maru .. | 10500 | .... | @12 Jan |
| *Hiyeizan Maru .. | 4614 | 12 Jan | 18 Jan. |
| *Uwajima Maru .. | 11000 | .... | @27 Jan |
| *Genoa Maru .. | 5976 | 17 Jan. | 30 Jan. |
| *Suez Maru .. | 6785 | 15 Jan: | 24 Jan. |
| *Tasmania Maru .. | 4646 | 16 Jan. | 27 Jan. |
| Fushimi Maru .. | 4105 | 20 Jan. | 31 Jan. |
| xTango Maru .. | 11000 | .... | @10Feb. |
| Kotori Maru .. | 6893 | 30 Jan | 13 Feb. |
| Hakozaki Maru .. | 5973 | 15 Feb. | 28 Feb. |
| Haruna Maru .. | 10500 | 21 Jan. | 7 Feb. |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | 5 Feb. | 22 Feb. |
| Kashima Maru .. | 10000 | 19 Feb. | 8 Mar. |

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Haruna Maru .. | 10500 | 21 Jan. | 7 Feb. |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | 5 Feb. | 22 Feb. |
| Kashima Maru .. | 10000 | 19 Feb. | 8 Mar. |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers | Tons | From Hongkong | From Kobe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asama Maru .. | 22000 | 4 Feb. | 10 Feb. |
| Taiyo Maru .. | 22000 | 19 Feb. | 26 Feb |
| Chichibu Maru .. | 22000 | 4 Mar. | 10 Mar. |

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
LLOYDS BANK BUILDING
270/272, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."


## BANKING.


### Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

| | Yen. |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | 100,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | 100,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | 113,500,000 |

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | |
| Batavia | Kobe | Saigon |
| Bombay | London | Seattle |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Singapore |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shimonoseki |
| Canton | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Changchun | Marunouchi (Tokio) | San Francisco |
| Dairen | Nagasaki | Samarang |
| Fengtien | Newchwang | Shanghai |
| Hamburg | New York | Sydney |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Tientsin |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Peking | Tsinan |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Tsingtao |
| Kai Yuan | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
TELEPHONE NOS. Office 25248-9
Manager only 22743.



WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
FOR
## Your Clothes
Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street. BOMBAY.



### Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | 60,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up | 30,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 24,15,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.



### Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859.)
Head Office. —
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | 2,00,00,000 |
| Capital Paid-up | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserved Fund | 90,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.



# IMPERIAL
CINEMA.
Lamington Road
presents to-night and this week
IMPERIAL FILM CO'S
Super Stunts Picture
## VASANT BENGALEE
Featuring
Miss ERMELINE, Miss JILLOO, Mr. JAL MERCHANT and other well-known Stars of the Company
DON'T MISS
Daily four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Extra shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.


## AMUSEMENTS.


Our New Play 'SAJJAN' by Mr. N. G. Kamatnurkar
will shortly be staged.
LALITKALADARSHA MANDALI
GRANT ROAD:—ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
WEDNESDAY 7—1—31 at 9 P.M.
"KRISHNARJUN YUDH"
SATURDAY 10—1—31 at 8-30 P.M.
SHIKKA KATYAR
SUNDAY 11—1—31 at 3 P.M.
VADHU PARIKSHA
Booking at the Theatre.



## The Bombay Natika Sangit Mandali
Presents Mr. Chapekar B. A. and 'Jackie Coogan' Ram Apte in
# घटस्फोट
or the Divorce
The Most popular two hours' Drama or popularly called Marathi Stage Talkie
To-day and Every Evening at 6-30 P. M.
At THE BOMBAY THEATRE
Popular Cinema Rates !



Double Attraction DANCE and PICTURE.
## Visit Royal Opera House for this
DOUBLE PROGRAMME
## Frailty thy name is Woman
When a woman hates, her rage knows no bounds. This ever-old story of a woman's heart is Masterfully depicted in
# Zalim Zulaikha
TIME :—5, 7, 9 and 11.
Hear sweet synchronised music along with Indian picture.
Dr. ALVARO'S powerful Production,
Miss Fanny's Eastern Dance will arrest your eyes.
You will be wonderstruck to see rythmic waves of the body.
## Be prepared for Next Saturday
For the first time—Indian Pictures will present its first masterpiece production. "STAR OF THE EAST".
Directed by Mr. ASHIR,
A catching story LOVE and ROMANCE at the
# ROYAL OPERA HOUSE



## Rialto Talkies
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
The All-Talking Singing Dancing Sensation
MARION DAVIES
IN
MARIANNE
She commanded more Respect than a General.
What a part for Lovely Marion Davies! She clowns, she makes you cry, she thrills you in this Comedy Riot of post war France.
A Tear in every Laugh—
A Laugh in every Tear.
Hear the Song Hits
Just you, Just me
HANG ON TO ME.
OO—LA—LA—LA
MARIANNE
All Talking



## THE CAPITOL
Continued Owing to Popular Demand
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
A story of Passion-Tossed hearts in the Ocean of Life

with
NILS ASTHER
DOROTHY SEBASTIAN
JOHN MACK BROWN
SNAPPY SNEEZER
2 Reels CHARLEY CHASE
All-Talking Comedy


## AMERICAN COTTON PRICES DECLINE.

—:o:—

### General Rush Of Sellers

MANCHESTER MILLS CLOSING.

Looks Like Sagging.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened steady with some trade buying which caused rise of 8 points. Later on reports of Manchester mills closing and weakness of Wall Street influenced general selling. Longs liquidated, Wall Street operators sold and Southern selling was also responsible for a smart decline of 26 points from the highest level. The market looks like sagging further as there is absence of any constructive stand for a better outlook. The market closed at a net decline of 18 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 10.50c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy and prices closed at a decline of 14 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 8 points to 9.66c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Reports of closing down of 10 mills influenced general selling and the market closed at a rise of 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points to 5.43d. per lb. and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures closed unchanged while Egyptian cotton prices declined 1 to 2 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

On the Liverpool raw cotton market during the past week Spot cotton has been in slightly improved request; Futures declined further, but with a small amount of short-covering towards the week-end, prices improved slightly. Otherwise the market has been very idle. On the whole prices are showing rather more stability and some operators who held bearish views for a long time, are now hesitating to sell.

The Egyptian section is steadier on some short-covering and also on Alexandria buying.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER WEEKLY REVIEW.

Cloth:—The intervention of holidays, coupled with preparations for stock-taking, has reduced business to the smallest dimensions. Enquiries latterly tended to increase, but so far no orders of any magnitude have been mentioned.

Yarns:—The situation here has not improved, but it is interesting to note that a proposal to stabilise prices is attracting support and opinions are expressed that the attempt will succeed.

In the Egyptian section enquiry has been poor.

DECLINE IN SILVER AT WORK.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Although Coal strike in England is considered to be a temporary affair, prices chiefly relapsed due to poor trade support. The textile position in England, Continent and America has not shown any marked improvement, though it is reported to be comparatively better in Japan, China and India. Some demand for cotton-goods was anticipated from China due to near approach of Chinese New Year, but the heavy decline in Silver to 14-1/8d. is retarding better prospects.

With regard to acreage, last year this time the Farm Board carried on a vigorous propaganda for reduction and anticipated a 10 per cent. cut, but subsequent events proved the reduction was negligible. This season the economic distress will tell upon the resources of the farmers in restricting acreage, but should prices advance now on the eve of planting, the ultimate reduction may not be as much as at present anticipated. Apart from these considerations, the only bright spot at the moment in the World trade situation is the proposal by France and America to release their Gold hoardings for circulation and this means a broadening of the International credit which is likely to check any further deterioration in the World's trade. We believe the straddle of buying October Liverpool against sales of July New York or purchase of October New York against sales of July New York should eventually prove profitable.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 10.36 (Opening); Lowest 10.10 (at the close).

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

8-45 p.m.:—New York market eased on long liquidation, Wall Street selling and easier Stocks.

Reuter's cable:—New York market early advanced on trade buying, but reacted later on unfavourable Manchester advices and Southern selling.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.32, Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 174 equal to 3.95. Difference 143 points equal to Rs. 63.

New York May (Close) 10.37 equal to 5.19; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 174 equal to 3.95. Difference 124 points equal to Rs. 55.

Liverpool-New York (at Liverpool close): January 43, May 38 (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Ten Mills Burnley so far affected by dispute. Expected Government will negotiate this week.

New York.—Narrow market, easily affected either way. Looks as if reaction would not go much further. Think we are in a trading area with purchases on dips preferable.

New York, 10-55 a.m (as known in Liverpool at closing time).

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 10.05 |
| March | 10.25 |
| May | 10.50 |
| New York. Noon Call. | |
| January | 10.01 |
| March | 10.20 |
| May | 10.46 |

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Jan. 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 10.10—18 |
| May | 10.37—17 |
| July | 10.61—17 |
| October | 10.77—16 |
| December | 10.93—16 |
| Middling Spot | 10.15—15 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 9.91—14 |
| March | 10.12—13 |
| Middling Spot | 9.66—68 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 22,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain 11,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent 16,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Jan. 5.

| | Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| January | .... | 5.24— |
| February | | 5.27— |
| March | 5.38 | 5.33— |
| April | | 5.38— |
| May | .... | 5.44— |
| June | | 5.49 plus 01 |
| July | 5.60 | 5.55 plus 01 |
| August | | 5.59 plus 01 |
| September | | 5.62 plus 01 |
| October | 5.70 | 5.66 plus 01 |
| November | | 5.70 plus 01 |
| December | | 5.74 plus 01 |
| January 1932 | | 5.77 plus 01 |
| Middling Spot | | 5.43 plus 03 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES
Liverpool, Jan. 5.
Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Sales for Export 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Jan. 6.

| | 1930-31 | 1929-30 |
|---|---|---|
| F. P. Bales | | |
| Receipts to date 5-1-31 | 6995000 | 6010000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 5-1-31 | 22000 | 24000 |
| Exports to date 5-1-31 | 4071000 | 4404000 |
| Stock at Ports 2-1-31 | 4136000 | 2645000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 2-1-31 | 1777000 | 1472000 |
| Stock Liverpool 2-1-31 | 1036000 | 918000 |
| Visible Supply 2-1-31 | 8237000 | 6469000 |
| Quantity in Sight 2-1-31 | 10331000 | 11031000 |
| Quantity out of Sight 2-1-31 | 5138000 | 6312000 |

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Jan. 6.

| In full-pressed Bales | Since 1st September. 2 Days | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 4,285 | 100,738 |
| Central India | 3,018 | 89,504 |
| Barsi & Nagar | 2,780 | 59,126 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 1,375 | 17,803 |
| Berar | 3,606 | 216,065 |
| Central Provinces | 3,590 | 110,232 |
| Total Oomras | 18,011 | 586,784 |
| Dholera | 3,173 | 38,705 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 315 | 82,777 |
| Rajputana | 203 | 12,197 |
| Sind-Punjab | 937 | 59,962 |
| Broach | 257 | 6,971 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 14 | 15,557 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 412 | 7,389 |
| Coconada | | 16 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 12,462 |
| Persian | | 75 |
| American | | 14,662 |
| Egyptian and African | 631 | 62,490 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | | 119 |
| Total | 14,156 | 899,789 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Jan. 6.

| In full-pressed Bales | Yesterday | 1st Sept. to 1st Jan. This year |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 2,945 | 164,040 |
| Japan & China | 6,497 | 526,513 |
| Coast Ports | 100 | 6,720 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 42,491 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | | 37,000 |

M. FARUQUE Jan. 6.

## MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 Jan.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16. Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/5 29/32 Mar.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 915
Banks Buying D D 922.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 Days. 135 3/4.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 70 5/8.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 93.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 7/8.
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2.
CROSS RATE.—
New York—London 4.85 15/32 5th inst.
Shanghai—London 1/4 3/8 6th inst.
Japan—London 2/0 15/32 5th inst.
London—Paris 123.70 5th inst.
London—Belgium 34.78 5th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.06 5th inst.
London—Italy 92.75 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-5-1 1/8 3rd instant, £4-5-0 3/4 5th instant.
Silver London Ready 14 7/16 3rd instant, 14 1/8 5th instant.
Silver London Forward 14 3/8 3rd instant, 14 1/16 5th instant.
Silver New York Ready 31 1/4 3rd instant, 30 1/8 5th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1/8 per cent 3rd instant, 2 1/8 per cent 5th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent 3rd instant, 2 1/4 per cent 5th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 1/4 per cent. 3 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 1/4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet, America and China sold.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 6.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 63-.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-5.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74-2.
4 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95.
4 1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83-3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-10
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101-15
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 100-10.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-9.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71-8.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-8

FORWARD RATES.
21st Jan. 1931 settlement.
3 1/4 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 62-14-0.
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100-7-0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.


## INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
S. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
128-129, Malbar Hill Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22028.


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
Is a progressive Insurance Co.
J5

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1931.

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all insurances
J6

## ORDINANCES IN ACTION.

### Notice Of Questions In Assembly.

NEW DELHI, January 6.
(By Mail.)

A further list is now available of questions and resolutions, notice of which has been given by the members for the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly, subject to admission by the President.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed Sahib of Madras is responsible for two resolutions, which suggest remedies for the present trade depression in India. The mover holds that the fixing of the ratio at 18d. is responsible for the general depression of Indian industries and export trade, resulting in abnormally low prices of agricultural produce. He is of the opinion that the restoration of the 16d. ratio may at least serve as a partial relief to the Indian agriculturists generally and therefore recommends to the Governor-General-in Council that he take steps to reduce the ratio to 16d. at the earliest possible opportunity.

By another resolution, the same member urges the appointment of a representative committee to investigate and report on the problem of infusing a national bias into the policy of the Railway Administration, as in the opinion of the mover, the multitudinous scales of railway rates and lack of definite policy of the railway administration bear heavily on the free movement of goods in the internal trade of the country.

MARTIAL LAW IN PESHAWAR

Babu Gaya Prasad Singh in his two questions wishes to elicit information regarding the operation of Martial Law in Peshawar and that of the Intimidation Ordinance in the country. By the first question he wishes to know whether villagers within six miles round Peshawar were evacuated and whether any compensation was paid to the villagers concerned and if so how much? He also wishes to find out where such villagers were settled. By the second question the same member wishes to know the number of persons dealt with under the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance.

The same member is responsible for a question by which he wishes to know whether a wireless telephone service has been opened between India and England, and if so, whether it is a private or State-owned company. H also wants to find out if any money was paid from Indian revenues and if so how much?

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer wants up-to-date statistics regarding the total number of persons convicted of offence not involving violence as also involving violence as also of persons released after tendering apologies. By another question he wishes to be enlightened of the facts regarding Sardar Muhammad Omarkhan, an Afghan Prince on parole in Allahabad. The question is:—

(A) If it is a fact that Sardar Muhammad Omarkhan has declined to report himself to a Magistrate every evening and whether he was expected or ordered to report himself every day.

(8) If owing to his civil disobedience of the order, he was put in the Allahabad Prison? If so when and for how long?

(c) If he is still in prison and if he is given any allowance, and if so how much a day?

(d) If he has declined to receive his allotted allowance?

(e) If his reasons for so declining were on grounds of its inadequacy?

(f) Why should he be confined to Allahabad?

(g) Whether he is free to go to Afghanistan? If not why?

Mr. Ranga Iyer also wishes to enquire whether the Government is aware of the disappointment in England and India caused by the delay in inaugurating the Indian State Air Mail service and also when the service will actually be inaugurated

OPERATION OF ORDINANCES

Sardar Sant Singh has various different on the operation of different Ordinances in India. He wishes to know the total number of cases in which action was taken under Press Ordinance, the number of news-papers seized, the number of printing presses forfeited, the number of securities demanded and total amount of securities forfeited. He also enquires as to how many presses managed by Europeans have been affected by the Ordinance.

By second question he requires information as to total number of cases in which action was taken under Ordinances Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6 and 8, the number convicted by trial Court, the number let off by appellate Court of revision, the number of persons sentenced to death or whipping, the number of persons executed and the number of persons awaiting execution.

By another question Sardar Sant, Singh wishes the Government to state the number of places notified and taken possession of under Ordinance No. 9 in the various provinces, giving the number of each province separately.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer by another question wishes to know if the Government of India have communicated their views to the Secretary of State for India relating to Indian problems in Kenya for presentation to the Joint Committee of Parliament, and if so to communicate the same to the Assembly.

BOUNTY ON TATA STEELS.

Mr. B. Das is responsible for the following questions:—

1. Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons that led them to allow Rs. 20 per ton extra as bounty on Tata rails.

(B) What is the extra money paid thus on Tata Rails.

(1) Till the end of December 1930 and (2) that Government anticipate to pay to pay till the end of March 1931.

2. Will Government be pleased to state whether they have exercised any control over the Tata Iron and Steel since 1926 when a system of protection of rails for seven years was sanctioned regarding:—

(a) reduction of capitalisation cost of the undertaking;

(b) reduction of top heavy establishment charges;,

(c) speedy Indianisation of the technical staff at Jamshedpur?

B. Are Government aware that Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited have made no progress over Indianisation of the Company since 1926.

2. (a) Will the Government be pleased to obtain a statement from Tata Iron and Steel Company and place the same on the table of the House showing:—

'. The number of Indian officers drawing Rs. 500 or more at the Jamshedpur Steel Works on the 1st of April 1927 and on 1st of April 1930.

2. The amount of money paid per annum to Indian officers as compared to non-Indian officers in each case, and

3. The proportion of salary of such Indian officers to non-Indian officers in each case?

(b) Are Government aware that the high cost of production of steel at Jamshedpur is mainly due to the very large employment of non-Indian officials and workers at Tata Iron works.

(c) What steps have the Government taken so far to enforce reduction of the cost of production of steel by the company.

(d) Do Government contemplate to refer to Tariff Board to include in their present enquiry the causes of heavy cost of production at the Tata Iron and Steel works due to large employment of foreign staff and other cognate causes?

(e) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the following clause of agreement between F. D. Sassoon and Company Millowners of Bombay and consumers of their produce: "That recruitment of staff will be restricted to Indians except for special reasons."

(f) Will Government be pleased to state if the Tata Iron and Steel Company seeking further protection are prepared to give similar guarantee to Government.

AGREEMENT WITH IMPERIAL BANK.

3. (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they have extended the period of their agreement with the Imperial Bank of India and if so for what period.

(b) In view of this extension of agreement with the Imperial Bank will Government be pleased to state if they intend to exercise closer control on the Indianisation of the staff of the Imperial Bank.

(c) With reference to the speech of the Hon'ble Sir George Schuster on the policy of Indianisation and control of the Government over the bank of the ment over the bank on the 21st January 1930 will the Government be pleased to sttae the steps they have taken since that statement was made to ensure adequate Indianisation and better control of the Imperial Bank.

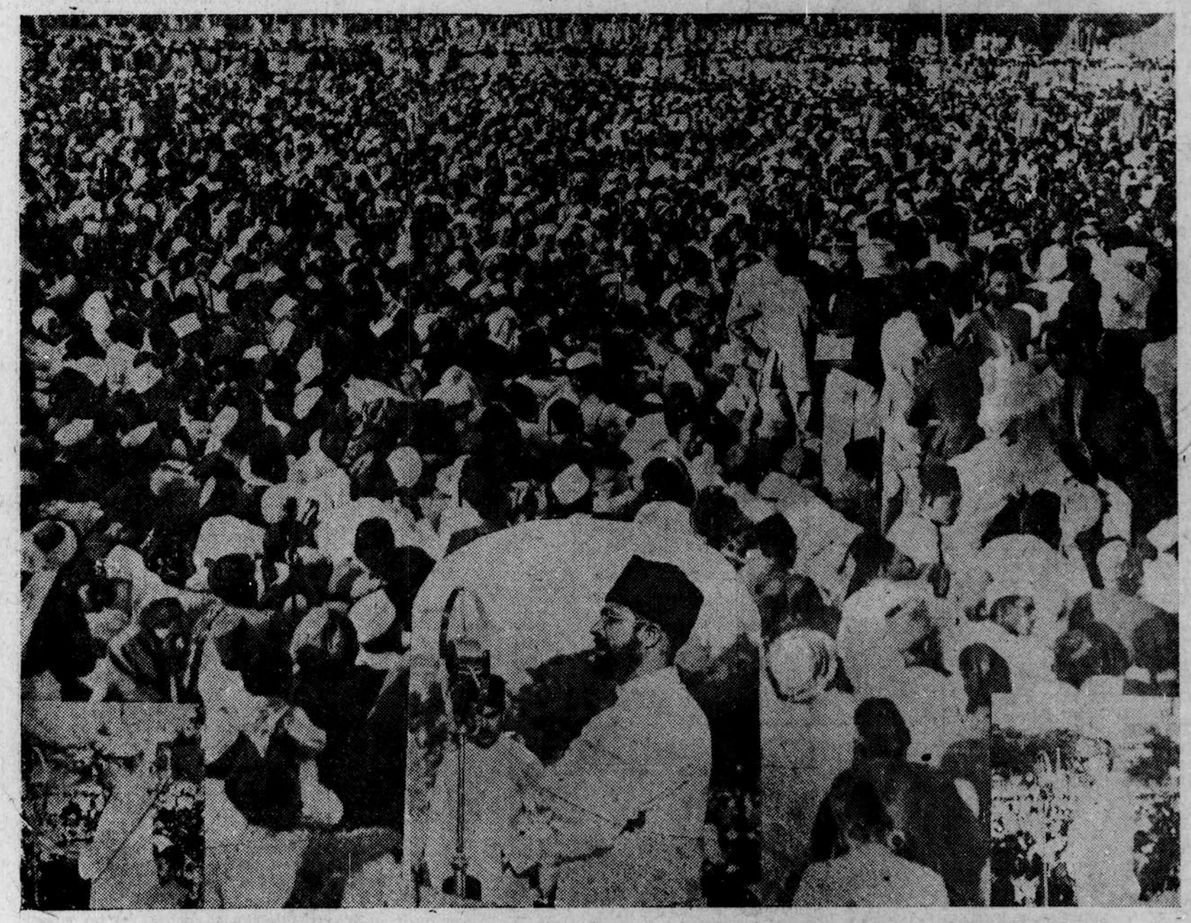
4. (a) Will Government be pleased to state when they expect to publish the report of Central Banking Inquiry Committee.

(b) Do they expect to introduce legislation in the current session of the Assembly regarding the establishment of a State Reserve Bank?

5. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if the Indian delegation at the Imperial Conference in London raised the question of enfrenchisement of Indian residents in (1) Australia, (2) South Africa and (3) Canada (British Columbia).

(b) What is the present position of Indians in each of these countries and at what stage of negotiation are the Government of India at present regarding equal status in those dominions.

(c) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table all relevant correspondence with Australia on the subject since the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivas Sastri raised the question in 1921 at that year's Imperial Conference.—A. P.



More than one lakh citizens of Bombay gathered at the Azad Maidan on Monday evening to pay homage to the memory of the late Moulana Mohamed Ali. Our picture shows a portion of the crowd. (Centre inset) Moulana Mohamed Irfan addressing the gathering. (Left inset) Mr. Huseinbhoy Laljee moved the condolence resolution. (Right) Dr. Deshmukh supporting it.

## IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL SERVICE.

—:o:—

### Body Awaits Departure To India.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

In Paddington Town Hall struggling Indian students sat by the side of some of the richest men in the world namely, Indian Princes attending the Round Table Conference at the funeral service for Muhammed Ali. At the back of the (reat semicircle of figures sat the women mourners, Begum Muhammed Ali and her daughter. A stately figure in robes of brown gold and white was dead man's brother Shaukat Ali. The coffin with a glass-covered top was borne into the Hall and the Imam of the mosque at Working began prayers for the dead. Thrice he intoned "Allah-O-Akbar" (God is greatest) and thrice the murmur came from the throng of mourners. Then Mr. Shaukat Ali said in English, "I appeal to the people of all denominations to pray for the tired brave soul in the light of their own faith." There was silence, and then the gathering dispersed and the body was removed to await its departure to India. The Prime Minister was represented by Mr. S. K. Brown of the India Office, and Lord Sankey, Mr. Wedgwood Benn and the Egyptian and Afghan Ministers were present.—Reuter.

## *ALL-INDIA MOURNING.*

—:o:—

### *Calcutta To Bury Maulana's Body?*

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

Mahomedans assembled in hundreds at the maidan to mourn the death of Maulana Mahomed Ali. About thirty mourning processions from different parts of the city joined the meeting where prayer was offered.

It is reported the local Khilafat is making attempts to have the body of the Maulana buried in Calcutta, where he had first began political career.

A PARTIAL HARTAL.

A partial hartal was observed in Calcutta to-day in memory of Maulana Mahomed Ali.—A. P.

### At Madras.

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

Maulana Mahomed Ali's death was received here with profound sorrow. The evening papers acclaim him as a dynamic personality and bemoan his death as a great national loss.—A. P.

### At Surat.

—:o:—

SURAT, Jan. 5.

A hartal was observed to-day in the market in memory of Maulana. The Municipal Corporation which met this evening under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur Thakorram, adopted a resolution of condolence and adjourned in honour of the deceased. A meeting of local college students under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Brotherhood, Principal N. M. Shah presiding, passed a resolution expressed sorrow at the death of the Maulana.—A. P.

### At Peshawar.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 5.

Peshawar is plunged in grief at Maulana Mahomed Ali's death in London. The city will observe a hartal to-morrow. An emergency meeting of the Peshawar Khilafat Committee has passed a resolution deploring the Maulana's death as an irreparable international loss and a loss especially to Islam and India at a time when his services are most required. The Committee has suggested establishment of a fitting memorial to his services to India and Asia.—A. P.

## MRS. SHARDA GETS 3 MONTHS' S. I.

—:o:—

### 3 Karachi Villagers Jailed For 7 1/2 Months.

SURAT, Jan. 5.

Mrs. Sharda Apte, wife of Mr. Vinayak Apte of Karadi camp (Jalalpore Taluka) who was arrested in the court-room on the day when her husband was sentenced, was, to-day, convicted under Section 117 I.P.C. and Section 47 Salt Act, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 fine, in default, to undergo 3 months' simple imprisonment. Mrs. Apte preferred to undergo imprisonment.

Three other villagers of Karadi who were also arrested on the same charge as Mrs. Sharda Apte in the same connection were also convicted and sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine, in default, 6 weeks' further imprisonment.—A. P.

## ANGLO-INDIAN CHARGED.

—:o:—

### Alleged Abetting Of Lt.-Col. Simpson's Murder.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

P. A. J. Hackerdon, an Anglo-Indian resident of South Calcutta suburb, was arrested in a village in Manbhum district and placed before the Police Magistrate, Anpore, to-day on a charge of abetting the murder of Lt.-Col. N. S. Simpson. It is alleged that Hackerdon had disposed of his revolver, the license of which expired in December 1929, and that the weapon was used by one of the assailants of Col. Simpson. Hackerdon has been released on bail. The hearing has been adjourned.—A. P.

## VIZIANAGRAM'S XI WINS.

—:o:—

### Hobbs' "Rabbit."

### TO LEAVE INDIA WITH SUTCLIFFE ON 24TH?

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram's Eleven won by 199 runs against Madras. Scores:—Madras 161 and 82 (Kelaart 4 for 11. Gulam Mahomed (3 for 3 and Hobbs 1 for 19) Vizianagram 216 and 232 for 9 and declared.

The Maharajkumar of Vijayanagram was congratulated by Mr. Ward and others on their second victory in Madras.

The Vizianagram Eleven are leaving Madras to-morrow for Secunderabad to take part in All-India Nawab Mainu Dowla Cricket Tournament on 11th, 13th and 14th.

HOBBS' "RABBIT."

Hobbs sails by S.S. "Ranpura" on 24th. Sutcliffe is also expected to sail by the same boat.

Hobbs interviewed at the pavilion said it was the first time that he bowled in India and humourously pointed out Gopalan who was caught by Deodhar off Hobbs this morning saying "That is my rabbit."—A. P.

## *SECOND TEST MATCH A DRAW.*

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Capetown.—The second test match beween South Africa and England, which commenced on 1st January, ended to-day in a draw

The following are the final scores, South Africa 513 for eight and declared.,

England 350 and, following on, made 252.—Reuter.

## Jailed For Distributing Notices

—:o:—

MUZAFFARPUR, Jan. 5.

Sjt. Shibkumar who was arrested in Sonepur Fair for distributing notices among police is sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 124-A, I. P. C. Sjt. Kedarnath Chowdhury of the local Congress who was arrested at Sonepur railway station is sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment.—A. P.

## *GANDHI DAY PROCESSION STOPPED AT SURAT.*

—:o:—

### *36 Ladies And 20 Male Volunteers Arrested.*

*TENSE SITUATION: POLICE GUARD MAIDAN*

SURAT, Jan. 5.

Elaborate police arrangements were made to prevent the Flag salutation ceremony at the Castle Maidan which was to have taken place this evening in celebration of "Gandhi Day." Large crowds assembled in front of the maidan to witness the satyagraha, but were disappointed as the authorities decided to check the procession at the very start in Ranpura.

When the procession started at 5-30 a.m. from Rampura, the Additional District Magistrate with Deputy Superintendent of Nadirshaw and a band of policemen, barred its way, and ordered it to disperse, but the order was disobeyed whereupon Mrs. Jyotsna Shukla the leader of the procession and 35 other ladies and 20 male volunteers were arrested. Another batch of men volunteers, near the Parsi Street, and near the Castle maidan, were also arrested the total number of arrests being 69.

At the time of wiring hooting of police by crowds at the Castle Maidan continues. The situation is under control. The District Magistrate Mr. H. V. Braham, District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Robinson are still present at the maidan.—A. P.

## MOVE TO GET MR. PATEL RELEASED.

—:o:—

### 9 More M. L.C.s To Move Resolution.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

In addition to Mr. Rathnasabapathy Mudaliar, over nine other members of the Madras Legislature have given notices of a resolution to be moved in the Madras Council recommending the release of Mr. V. J. Patel.

Mr. Yakub Hassan will move a resolution urging the introduction of total prohibition immediately at least in one district. Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetty will urge the appointment of a Committee to enquire into jail administration in the presidency.—A. P.

## "FUNERAL OF GOVT."

—:o:—

### If They Don't Act Now.

### COAL DISPUTE CRISIS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

"We are looking to Government to take action. If they don't it will be their funeral" declared Mr. A. J. Cook, prior to the Conference of officials of the South Wales Miners Federation with Messrs. Graham and Shinwell at Board of Trade office, adding that a serious National development was possible unless the South Wales dispute was soon settled. At the conclusion of the Conference it was officially announced that representative of South Wales coalowners had been invited to come to London to-morrow to meet Messrs. Graham and Shinwell "with a view to submitting their full report to the Cabinet."—Reuter.

## A Question Of Christmas Leave.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The fact that although submarines accompany the Atlantic fleet ships on cruises, the personal of the former do not get so much Christmas leave as the personal of the atlantic fleet ships, it is believed, underlies the trouble connected with the depot ship "Lucia." The First Lord of the admiralty, Mr. A. V. Alexander, who is on holiday on the south coast, told an interviewer that the matter was not of sufficient importance to demand immediate official action by him. It would be dealt with in accordance with the usual service procedure.

A court of inquiry was now taking evidence under the presidency of Captain Horton of H. M.S. "Resolution" and this would probably take some time. The Admiralty states that no charge has hitherto been made against anyone.—Reuter.

Printed and published and edited for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building 8, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.